THE WAR LECTURE BUREAU

1918 (021)

SEE ALSO-

ARMSTRONG, JE - House of Commons, Ottawa-
May, 1919

Report Card of 5-Minute Speaker

The War Lecture Bureau

(By Authority of the Director of Public Information, Ottawa).

TORONTO BRANCH, 120 BAY STREET

Speaker_____

City or Town_____

Where address given: in theatre, hall, school, church, etc. _____

Estimated attendance_____

Attitude of audience, comments, suggestions or criticisms. Use back of card, if necessary:

_____

_____

_____

Mail or send without delay to your local representative, who will, in turn, combine the information in weekly returns to the Toronto office of the Bureau on the yellow forms.

OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.
CHAIRMAN

ADDRESS:
TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE BUILDING
TORONTO

War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

Report of addresses given in _____ from _____ to _____

City or Town.	Where Given—Hall, Church, School, Theatre, etc.	Name of Speaker.	Date.	Estimated Attendance.

SIGNED _____ *Local Representative.*

Address _____

From The Toronto Star Weekly, March 23, 1918.

War Lecture Bureau's Work

Five-Minute Talks in Theatres Well Received and Much Appreciated—Fifty Lecturers Here—Go Out to Towns and Villages and Make Educational Addresses on the War.

By A. R. R. J.

A WORK that cannot be too highly commended is being done by the War Lecture Bureau. Its object is educational—to afford the people of Canada further facilities for acquiring information concerning the war, and a clear understanding of its problems and obligations both at home and abroad. It is performing a work in Canada for which there is great need. It is a work that is rendered particularly necessary by reason of the enormous size and the comparative sparseness of population in this country—two factors which combine to make the diffusion of topical information a matter of no little difficulty in some parts of the Dominion.

The War Lecture Bureau is really a branch of the Department of Public Information, of which department Mr. M. E. Nichols is in charge. Mr. Frank Yeigh of Toronto is secretary of the bureau, and with his usual thoroughness is indefatigable in the work of organization. Wherever it is not possible to organize by mail he goes in person to organize. For the bureau has organized in every big city and in practically every town in Canada.

Sir Robert Falconer is chairman of the advisory council, on which there are also several gentlemen of weight and experience in newspaper and publicity work. The bureau effects its object of disseminating information with regard to the war and imparting an understanding of its problems and obligations by utilizing theatres, motion picture houses, and other ready-made audiences for five-minute talks on subjects connected with the war, and by having addresses given to any audience to which access can be had.

In the theatres and motion picture houses addresses are limited to five minutes. These addresses are given by speakers furnished by the bureau. Such speakers are all volunteers and very effective the majority are proving. The bureau assists them with material. It issues from its headquarters at Ottawa, at frequent intervals, suggested topics for addresses. It is not expected that these topics shall be followed verbatim, but it is recommended that they shall be used as the current theme. The result is that nearly all the addresses given within a stated period under the bureau's auspices are concentrated or some one predominant subject.

Theatres Co-operate

THE managers of theatres and motion picture houses are co-operating splendidly with the War Lecture Bureau. In Toronto this has been noticeably the case, the use of a house for the purpose having been refused in only two instances. And the theatre-going public are not merely tolerant, but highly appreciative, of the five-minute speeches delivered. In fact, the manager of one theatre, which is covered by the bureau every week, said that not once had anyone got up to leave when one of the five-minute speakers was 'getting it off his chest."

By the way, these so-called "five-minute" speakers have to be so in fact as well as in name. As a rule, they keep pretty well to the time-limit, as, of course, it is highly desirable that they should. But it sometimes happens that the orator forgets to watch his watch. At one Toronto theatre the other day, the speaker of the evening was so carried away by his subject that he expanded his five minutes into fifteen. At that point the ringing down of the curtain on him gave him a timely hint that he had exceeded the limit allowed.

In Toronto there are some 50 lecturers on the bureau staff. These volunteers have banded themselves together into an organization known as "the Toronto five-minute speakers," of which Mr. W. A. Kaitting is chairman. When a special campaign is on—for example the War Lecture Bureau has rendered considerable help in local Patriotic Fund and Red Cross campaigns—many well-known and practical speakers (such as Mr. John A. Paterson, Mr. A. Monroe Grier, Dr. McGilvray, Mr. N. F. Davidson, and others) are ready to give their assistance. The 50 regular five-minute speakers each speak on an average twice a week, so that there are delivered in Toronto to theatre and motion picture audiences about a hundred of such speeches weekly.

Across the Line

IN the United States a War Lecture Bureau has been in existence for some considerable time, and now has about 20,000 speakers on its staff who have covered the theatres of the country very generously. Still, though it has not been possible to do things quite on this scale in Canada, the Dominion is yet being satisfactorily covered. Moreover, it is undeniable that, from Halifax to Vancouver, the War Lecture Bureau is building up an organization of speakers, which is destined to be of the highest value to every big movement of a patriotic nature that needs commendation to the public from the platform.

It would be a mistake, however, to give the impression that the efforts of the War Lecture Bureau are confined to the provision of five-minute talks to audiences in theatres and motion picture houses. On the contrary, many war talks have been given in colleges, institutes, and schools, as well as at concerts, clubs, and conventions and before church and women's organizations. Noon-hour talks have been also given in industrial plants. Further, the bureau also mails copies of the topics suggested for its speakers to every one of the 8,000 clergymen in Canada, a large number of whom make use of them following the regular Sunday service.

In short, the War Lecture Bureau is contributing—and in fuller measure than one might, at first, quite realize—to the winning of the war. It is influencing public opinion—and wholly for good. Speakers report that audiences seem to desire information rather than argument. In this country people have got far beyond the stage of wanting to be convinced as to the issues involved. What they want now is to be informed as to how the winning of the war is getting on and as to how they can best contribute to that end.

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OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.
CHAIRMAN

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War Lecture Bureau

Under authority of the Director of Public Information, Ottawa

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SUGGESTIONS FOR FIVE-MINUTE SPEAKERS

(1) It is important that speeches should be strictly limited to five minutes.

(2) To make a talk effective in such a brief time, concrete, clear-cut and crisp statements, uttered with a deep conviction of their truth, are essential. No speaker is asked to adhere to the wording of the sample address accompanying the announcement of the weekly theme, but it is strongly desired that he deal exclusively with the suggested topic and that the general outline shall be followed.

(3) The purpose of these speeches is Patriotic and not Political. It is particularly urged that the topics shall in all instances be treated in relation to the broad aspects of the war and of Canada's participation in it.

(4) Under no circumstances or provocation should names of Canadian public men or Canadian newspapers be mentioned, nor should any reference be made to citizens in your district or to any local issue.

(5) A word of thanks should be offered the Proprietor of the theatre or moving picture house for his courtesy in offering facilities for these addresses.

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO WAR LECTURE BUREAU
TRUSTS & GUARANTEE BUILDING, TORONTO

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CHAIRMAN

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War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

BRANCH OFFICE, 120 BAY ST., TORONTO.

STATEMENT OF ITS ORGANIZATION, PLANS, PROGRAMME, AND METHODS OF WORKING.

When Organized

The war Lecture Bureau was organized early in December of 1917.

Its Purpose

To afford the people of Canada further facilities for acquiring information concerning the War, to give a clearer understanding of its problems and obligations at home and abroad, and to promote and stimulate public opinion in its prosecution.

National Advisory Council

The Bureau is assisted by a National Advisory Council under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto.

Local Representatives

It is the aim to have a representative or representatives in each city, town and village in Canada, who are willing to render a patriotic service by co-operating with the Bureau in carrying out its educational programme. The Bureau is already active in several provinces and the number of local representatives is being rapidly increased. The Bureau will welcome proffered help in this direction from places still unrepresented.

Methods

(1) By utilizing theatres, moving picture houses and other ready-made audiences for five-minute talks, on subjects connected with the war.

(2) By having addresses—of five minutes or longer—given to any audience to which access can be had. By way of illustration, war talks have already been given in Canadian universities, colleges, collegiate institutes, high and public schools; at concerts, conventions, and clubs, and before church organizations; women's organizations are also welcoming these messages and offering the fullest help. Noon-hour talks have also been given in industrial plants.

Five-Minute Speeches

Addresses in theatres and moving picture houses are limited to five minutes, the time conceded by the managers of these places of amusement.

Duties of the Local Representative

To form, if desired, a local committee to help him.

To secure a list of effective speakers who will be willing to take a turn at speaking as arranged.

To seek the co-operation of all who may assist.

To be on the alert to secure openings for addresses and to report weekly to the Bureau.

Topic for Speakers

The Bureau issues, from its headquarters, Ottawa, at frequent intervals, suggested topics for speakers—not to be followed verbatim, but to be used as the current theme. In this way addresses given in a stated period everywhere in Canada will be concentrated upon one predominent subject.

The Clergy

Copies of the Topic are also mailed to every one of the 8,000 clergymen of Canada, a large number of whom are making use of them following the regular Sunday service.

Making the Bureau Known

Valuable preliminary work can be done by explaining the plan and scope of the Bureau to audiences and groups. Opportunities for such a representation can easily be secured.

The Press

Local representatives and speakers will find the press sympathetic and willing to co-operate. They should be kept informed, therefore, of local arrangements.

Seek Co-operation

Seek co-operation on every hand. It will be easily secured. Boards of Trade are behind the Bureau in most centres. Canadian, Rotary, Advertising, Kawanis, Credit Men's and other clubs are gladly helping. So is the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. So are women's organizations. So will all kinds of patriotic societies.

A Worth While Service

Feel assured, and assure others, that it is a worth-while service. You form a potent force in influencing public opinion. You are one of an all-Canadian army of volunteer helpers, who, through this agency of publicity, are contributing to the winning of the War.

WAR LECTURE BUREAU

By authority of the Director of Public Information

IMPORTANT

Toronto Branch, 120 Bay Street,
April 1, 1918.

Dear Sir:- Re THE NEXT SUGGESTED TOPICS

You will have received, from our Ottawa office, a typewritten suggestion for a talk on the way Britain has met crises in the past. Many of our speakers say it has fitted in most opportunely as a heartening message during the recent anxious days. It should be kept for further use if and when it can be used to advantage.

Please, however, make the chief topic for addresses just now, the vital subject of Food Production and Conservation. We are working in unison with the Canada Food Board and the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee in this matter, and strongly urge you to carry on an effective speaking campaign, doubling the number of talks if possible and seeking approach to audiences everywhere not only in your own center but in its vicinity. Our speaking service can materially aid in this method of patriotic education.

You will find abundant speaking material in the official advertisements now appearing in the press and in the printed matter we are sending you from the two organizations referred to. Note specially the one answering many questions frequently asked.

In addition, the Food Board desires that our speakers draw attention to a recent important Order, (published in an extra of the Canada Gazette of March 19, 1918) dealing with HOARDING and WASTE.

These are its outstanding features:

1. The wilful waste of food or food products, from carelessness, the manner of storage or any avoidable cause, is prohibited under severe penalties.

2. The Food Board now has the power to order the sale of, seize or otherwise deal with any food hoarded so that it is likely to become unfit for human consumption.

3. It also has the power to prescribe the amount of any kind of food or food products that may be purchased or held by any person, whether for private consumption, sale or export, and may seize any in excess thereof.

4. Further power is given the Food Board to order that any food or food products held by any wholesale or retail dealer or warehouseman named in such order shall be sold in such manner as the Board may direct.

5. Severe penalties are named for violations of these orders of a fine ranging from $100 to $1000 or to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment.

It is open to any individual to lay any information before the municipal or provincial police authorities.

Make this new and drastic order known to the people when discussing the matter of food production and conservation.

Finally, be sure to report details of every talk given: the place, speaker and size of audience.

Yours truly,

FRANK YEIGH

Secretary.

P.S. A suggested Topic is being prepared commemorating the anniversary of the second battle of Ypres during the third week of April.

OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.
CHAIRMAN

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War Lecture Bureau

TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE BLDG., TORONTO

Under authority of the Director of Public Information, Ottawa

Topic No. 1.—THE CRUCIAL HOUR

This is a momentous hour—in the history of the world—of the British Empire—of Canada.

It is momentous because of the situation created by the collapse of Russia, the near collapse of Italy and the fruits of German propaganda carried into every country in the world.

It is natural that these events, coming at a time when victory seemed near, should be disappointing and to some depressing. But it is against any such feeling that we must and will steel our hearts. It is for the new task imposed upon us that we must brace our resolution.

The burdens of the War are admittedly great, but the only way to end and escape them is to end the war. The way to get rid of war burdens is to get rid of war, while to lose the war would be to bring additional burdens and afflictions, not only to ourselves but to generations yet to come, more terrible than anything yet experienced. We have only to Remember Belgium to remember this: "We CAN and we WILL Win the War."

Let this be our watchword and let us give practical expression to it in putting forth our utmost energy and applying our utmost resources.

Canada does not intend to skimp the measure of her war service. Great Britain has not tried to do it.

Nor has France. Nor is the United States, that has voted 20 billions in money and planned for an army of millions.

Instead of this action on the part of the United States being a reason for our resting on our oars, it should be an incentive to join forces to win, and thereby to shorten the war.

If the Central Powers are putting their whole effort into the war, for that which we regard as the destruction of civilization, surely we will not do less for a cause we believe to be righteous.

All the Allies are proceeding on the assumption that they must give the utmost within their power, for nothing less can guarantee the overthrow of the enemy.

The United States has decided that their armies must fight in Europe in order that they may not have to fight in America.

The same applies to Canada. War abroad with all its horrors is preferable to invasion.

Remember the letter of the Canadian officer overseas to his father: "I'm not fighting so much for France and Belgium as for No. 227 University Avenue, Montreal."

If victory should not come, it will be because of indifference or relaxed effort. What is the alternative?

But Victory WILL come. We WILL win. We are still an ALLY. We are still the cubs of the old Mother Lion.

Premier Lloyd George, in an interview December 2, 1917, said:—

"The moment is very serious. Everything must give way before the importance of our object. We have the men, the munitions, the economic and financial resources, and the feeling that we are fighting for the right. Let us strain every nerve now to make unity of direction and control into realities. If we do not waste time and are resolved to win the war, we shall do so. We must have the will, the patience, the endurance and the tenacity. Then we shall conquer."

OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.
CHAIRMAN

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War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

Topic No. 2.—THE MENACE

The European situation is serious—not depressing, but serious. There are reasons for confidence, but not for over-confidence. There is a menace.

Russia has fallen down, and may be considered as out of the war for the present. No use in abusing Russia. She may come out well. Her people are brave and they are idealists. But for the present they are confused and distracted and cannot be counted on.

What is the lesson? Surely that the rest of us must take Russia's place. If our forces are weakened on the east we must strengthen them on the west. The collapse of Russia may release a million or more of men to be hurled against the forces of Great Britain, France and Italy. They must be met by reinforcements on our side.

Italy some weeks ago suffered a crushing defeat from German and Austrian forces. She has rallied and is holding out splendidly. British and French troops have gone to her aid. Yet the situation is full of danger. Germany is still strong. The boar's tusks have not been drawn.

Take your mind back to the early days of the war, when the German troops were pouring through France and Belgium in what seemed an endless stream. You knew there was a menace then. Your hearts were thrilled with fear—not craven fear, but such as arouses men to act and to fight for all they hold dear. You breathed a sigh of relief when the French and British won their great victory on the Marne and Paris was saved.

But the relief was only temporary. The Germans dug themselves in. They stormed Antwerp. Again and again the same thing has happened. We have been assured that the Germans were on the point of exhaustion, and then alarmed by some fresh evidence of German power.

The Germans have been checked and thwarted, but not defeated or rendered powerless for harm. The menace still exists.

The next few months will be critical. We have the great power and resources of the United States on our side. It will be some time before the United States is in a position to take the place of Russia. In the meantime we must hold the fort.

Confidence in ultimate victory is warranted. But it must be the sort of confidence that acts as a stimulant, not a narcotic. The enemy is ready to take advantage of the slightest lapse of vigilance, the slightest evidence of weariness.

Great will be the reward of decisive victory. It will bring peace to the world—real peace, real security, real assurance of the resumption of peaceful labor, and ordered, civilized life. But we cannot get this by wishing for it and sighing for it. We must work and we must fight.

In conclusion, a couple of sentences may be given from a speech delivered in this city a few days ago by Arthur Pollen, the noted English naval critic and editor of Land and Water:

"There never was a time when it was more necessary to be brave and resolute and when we should do all in our power by supporting the men at the front.

"But most of all by keeping up the RESOLUTE SPIRIT TO CONQUER.

"If this is done, Germany's fate is sealed. If we can keep up our courage, if we can keep up our self-sacrifice, and can hang on, we shall be hard pushed, BUT WE SHALL WIN."

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Suggested Topic No. 4

The Next Hundred Thousand

Canada's Attitude to Her New Draft Army

The first instalment of Canada's new reinforcements are being called to the colors, and soon the next Hundred Thousand will be in training for the country's defence.

Meaning of the Draft System

The public should appreciate the real meaning of the system by which the new Army is being enlisted. The selective draft is a system whose true merit it is more difficult to appreciate in Canada because of its adoption as a new means of getting reinforcements. In the United States it has demonstrated its full democratic significance. There every soldier is drafted. They are called in the order of their age and fitness and freedom from binding responsibility. The youngest and strongest go first, and all others of military age stand ready when their time shall come. It is a plan that is democratic, efficient and fair. It honors every man in khaki as one marked fit to fight, and vindicates the civilian who is not yet called from any aspersion of slacking.

So may it be in Canada, in spite of the late adoption of the system. We should give our new Army to feel that they are soldiers-elect, appointed to fill the multiplying gaps in the line and to maintain unbroken to the end the record of Canadian achievement.

The Soldier-Elect

No doubt most of those in the new Army will welcome the call to Military Service. They would long ago have volunteered but the weight of responsibility of home or business made the course of duty uncertain. Now the country tests their cases for them and when it says, "You are needed there in spite of duties here," they go with readiness and relief, for duty was their guide. And many more such willing men in classes yet uncalled stand ready if the time should come when their country will say to them, "You are needed now.

Cheer the New Army on Its Way

In the coming weeks, therefore, thousands of our men will be leaving home and business for the camp and the barracks.

Let the people and the press help to make their entry into military life an honorable and an inspiring one.

Let us cheer the new Army on its way as we cheered the first one.

They are Canada's new investment in the war, and backed by the public Will-to-Win they should and will keep Canada's colors flying until the day of victory.

January 1st, 1918.

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Greeley found as other persons found who took the peace overtures of the South seriously that the object was to avert defeat and delude the North into terms of peace which would be equivalent to a Southern triumph. Lincoln demanded only that the Union should be preserved but that was just what the South would not concede when the peace emissaries came to close quarters. Germany like the South foresees ultimate defeat and talks of peace. But the German proposals are always indefinite and equivalent, so far as they can be understood, to virtual victory for Germany. When the representatives of Russia began actual negotiations with the agents of Austria and Germany it was found that the German proposals meant something different from what they were thought to mean and that peace upon German terms was impossible. What was made plain in the negotiations with Russia Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and President Wilson, of the United States, have sought to make clear to the world in recent statements. They try to meet the German attempt to mislead opinion and excite disaffection in ally countries by a plain statement of what the allies are fighting for and the conditions upon which peace can be obtained. In many respects Great Britain and the United States declare common objects and make a common appeal to the conscience and judgment of mankind.

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PRESIDENT WILSON: The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statements of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

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PRESIDENT WILSON: The representatives of the central powers on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all, either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

MAKE THE WORLD FIT TO LIVE IN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE: The settlement of the new Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore, it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war. For that reason also, unless treaties be upheld, unless every nation is prepared at whatever sacrifices to honor the national signature, it is obvious that no treaty of peace can be worth the paper on which it is written.

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RESTORATION AND REPARATION FOR BELGIUM.

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THE GREAT WRONG OF 1871.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE: We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when, without any regard to the wishes of the population, two French provinces were torn from the side of France and incorporated in the German Empire. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and, until it is cured, healthy conditions will not have been restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using a transient military success to violate national right.

PRESIDENT WILSON: All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

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Issued January 14th, 1918.

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War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

Suggested Topic No. 5

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War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

Suggested Topic No. 6

How to Fight Germany in Canada

What We Have Done

Canada realizes that it is necessary to fight the German as resolutely at home as in Flanders. We are doing more and more in this direction.

We piled up the most successful war loan subscription that any nation, even Britain, has accomplished since the war began. One Canadian in every eight lent money on some form of security to the Government. All Canada raised four hundred millions in one Victory Loan. Canada acted as the banker for the mother country and provided the funds to buy three hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of cheese, fifteen million dollars' worth of agricultural products, and as much more of other Canadian products.

In addition to producing forty-nine million shells, among all of its other war activities, Canada is building quantities of the latest type of high-power aeroplane engines for the use of fighting planes at the front, and is building steel and wooden ships in a score of yards, from coast to coast, to beat the German submarine.

Is That Enough?

Canada has earned the admiration of the world for what she has done and has made herself a place among the world powers, but she is face to face with the stiffest task of her whole war ordeal.

The buyers of bonds, and of war certificates, are doing their part. The munition workers, the shipwrights, the men who are working night and day in the fields, the women who are nobly taking the places of their brothers are all doing their part. But this year they must all do more—every man and woman and boy and girl must do more.

There is not yet enough money and not enough food to see us through. The last market in which we could sell our securities was closed to us when the United States entered the war. Britain, which lent us the capital to make us a nation, is now leaning on us. We must find the funds at home to finish our part of the war, and to do that we must save—and we must save to the point of absolute self-denial.

What Our War Success Depends Upon

Our ability to continue in the war depends upon that. A Canadian banker, who speaks with authority on questions of finance, declared recently that if we hope to continue the making of all kinds of war products as actively as heretofore, we must find at home much larger sums in 1918 than in 1917 for investment in war securities.

He said that it was vitally important that we should not buy outside of Canada a dollar's worth of merchandise that was not absolutely required for our most pressing national purpose—which is to win the war.

We Must Save Money and Food

We must save not only money, but food. We have reached the point at which we must do with a little less to eat or else others across the sea must go hungry. It has come down to a question of food, and any man or woman who is extravagant with food is simply taking it out of the mouths of others who are bearing the real horrors of the war.

It has also come down to a question of money. Silver bullets are still, and increasingly, needed.

The Dominating Factor in the War

A London banker, in a review of business conditions, writes: "The food shortage with which we are confronted and the difficulty of increasing production owing to the lack of available man power, may hasten or even prove the dominating factor in bringing about the end of the war."

It means that a shortage of food will prevent us continuing the war until we can end on our own terms.

Do you want that to be the pitifully mean conclusion of all these war-weary years, and all these sacrifices?

Saving a little money and saving a little food is something that the humblest of us can begin to do afresh to-day.

These are two ways, among many, in which we can help to fight Germany in Canada.

Issued January 23rd, 1918.

OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.
CHAIRMAN

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War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

Suggested Topic No. 6

How to Fight Germany in Canada

What We Have Done

Canada realizes that it is necessary to fight the German as resolutely at home as in Flanders. We are doing more and more in this direction.

We piled up the most successful war loan subscription that any nation, even Britain, has accomplished since the war began. One Canadian in every eight lent money on some form of security to the Government. All Canada raised four hundred millions in one Victory Loan. Canada acted as the banker for the mother country and provided the funds to buy three hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of cheese, fifteen million dollars' worth of agricultural products, and as much more of other Canadian products.

In addition to producing forty-nine million shells, among all of its other war activities, Canada is building quantities of the latest type of high-power aeroplane engines for the use of fighting planes at the front, and is building steel and wooden ships in a score of yards, from coast to coast, to beat the German submarine.

Is That Enough?

Canada has earned the admiration of the world for what she has done and has made herself a place among the world powers, but she is face to face with the stiffest task of her whole war ordeal.

The buyers of bonds, and of war certificates, are doing their part. The munition workers, the shipwrights, the men who are working night and day in the fields, the women who are nobly taking the places of their brothers are all doing their part. But this year they must all do more—every man and woman and boy and girl must do more.

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Issued January 23rd, 1918.

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SUGGESTED TOPIC No. 7.

"FOR VALOR"

The Canadian Winners of The Victoria Cross.

The Victoria Cross is being won by many brave Canadians. Each tells a thrilling story of heroism.

As the most highly coveted decoration which it is possible for any soldier or sailor, officer or man to receive, it represents the acme of bravery, in the winning of which many have given up their lives.

Already, twenty-eight have been awarded to Canadians, and the honour roll is steadily growing.

What The Victoria Cross is.

The Victoria Cross was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856 during the Crimean War. The decoration consists of a bronze Maltese cross, one and one-half inches across, with raised edges. On the obverse, in the centre, is a lion passant gardant standing upon the royal crown, while below the crown are the words, "For valor," on a semi-circular scroll. The reverse has raised edges like the obverse, while a record for the act for which the decoration is bestowed is engraved in a circle in the centre. The cross is suspended by means of a plain link from a V., which is part of the clasp, ornamented with laurel leaves, through which the ribbon passes. On the back of the clasp is engraved the name, rank, regiment or ship of the recipient. The ribbon, one and a half inches wide, is red for the army and blue for the navy.

The Canadian V. C. Honor Roll.

Appended are the names of the Canadian winners, up to date, with a brief statement of the heroic act that won the honour. Supplementary lists of V.C. winners will be issued from time to time.

It is suggested that speakers use this interesting and moving chronicle to illustrate the subject, "For Valor."

OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.
CHAIRMAN

War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

HOPE CHAMBERS

FEBRUARY 5TH, 1918

Captain **Francis Alex. Caron Scrimger,** Canadian Army Medical Service, M.O. 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment.

On the afternoon of the 25th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings which were being heavily shelled by the enemy he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a severely wounded Officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained.

During the very heavy fighting between 22nd and 25th April, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front.

Colour-Sergeant **Frederick William Hall,** 8th Battalion.

On 24th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when a wounded man who was lying some 15 yards from the trench called for help, Company Sergeant-Major Hall endeavoured to reach him in the face of a very heavy enfilade fire which was being poured in by the enemy. The first attempt failed, and a non-commissioned Officer and private soldier who were attempting to give assistance were both wounded. Company Sergeant-Major Hall then made a second most gallant attempt, and was in the act of lifting up the wounded man to bring him in, when he fell mortally wounded in the head.

Lance-Corporal **Frederick Fisher,** 13th Battalion.

On the 23rd April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of St. Julien, he went forward with the machine-gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a battery losing four men of his gun team.

Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his machine-gun into action under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports.

Private Acting Corporal **Leo Clarke,** October 26th, 1916, Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery. He was detailed with his section of bombers to clear the continuation of a newly-captured trench and cover the construction of a "block." After most of his party had become casualties, he was building a "block" when about twenty of the enemy with two officers counter-attacked. He boldly advanced against them, emptied his revolver into them and afterwards two enemy rifles, which he picked up in the trench.

One of the officers then attacked him with the bayonet, wounding him in the leg, but he shot him dead. The enemy then ran away, pursued by Acting Corporal Clarke, who shot four more and captured a fifth.

Later, he was ordered to the dressing station, but returned next day to duty.

Private **John Chipman Kerr,** Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery. During a bombing attack he was acting as bayonet man, and knowing that bombs were running short, he ran along the parados under heavy fire until he was in close contact with the enemy when he opened fire on them at point-blank range, and inflicted heavy loss.

The enemy, thinking they were surrounded, surrendered. Sixty-two prisoners were taken and 250 yards of enemy trench captured.

Before carrying out this very plucky act one of Private Kerr's fingers had been blown off by a bomb.

Later, with two other men, he escorted back the prisoners under fire, and then returned to report himself for duty before having his wound dressed.

Lieutenant **Frederick William Campbell,** 1st Canadian Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery on 15th June, 1915, during the action at Givenchy.

Lieutenant Campbell took two machine-guns over the parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun, and maintained his position there, under very heavy rifle, machine-gun, and bomb fire, notwithstanding the fact that almost the whole of his detachment had then been killed or wounded.

When our supply of bombs had become exhausted, this Officer advanced his gun still further to an exposed position, and, by firing about 1,000 rounds, succeeded in holding back the enemy's counter attack.

This very gallant Officer was subsequently wounded, and has since died.

Lieutenant **Robert Grierson Combe,** late Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery and example. He steadied his Company under intense fire, and led them through the enemy barrage, reaching the objective with only five men.

With great coolness and courage Lieutenant Combe, proceeded to bomb the enemy, and inflicted heavy casualties. He collected small groups of men and succeeded in capturing the Company objective, together with eighty prisoners.

He repeatedly charged the enemy, driving them before him, and whilst personally leading his bombers, was killed by an enemy sniper. His conduct inspired all ranks, and it was entirely due to his magnificent courage that the position was carried, secured and held.

Captain **Thain Wendell MacDowell,** D.S.O., Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery and indomitable resolution in face of heavy machine gun and shell fire.

By his initiative and courage this officer, with the assistance of two runners, was enabled, in the face of great difficulties, to capture two machine guns, besides two officers and seventy-five men.

Although wounded in the hand, he continued for five days to hold the position gained, in spite of heavy shell fire, until eventually relieved by his battalion.

By his bravery and prompt action he undoubtedly succeeded in rounding up a very strong enemy machine post.

Lieutenant **Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey,** Canadian Force.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. During an attack by his regiment on a village a party of the enemy ran forward to a wired trench just in front of the village and opened rapid rifle and machine gun fire at a very close range, causing heavy casualties in the leading troop.

At this critical moment, when the enemy showed no intention whatever of retiring and fire was still intense, Lieutenant Harvey, who was in command of the leading troop, ran forward well ahead of his men and dashed at the trench, still fully manned, jumped the wire, shot the machine gunner and captured the gun. His most courageous act undoubtedly had a decisive effect on the success of the operation.

Lance-Sergeant **Ellis Welwood Sifton,** late Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. During the attack in enemy trenches Sergeant Sifton's company was held up by machine gun fire which inflicted many casualties. Having located the gun he charged it single-handed, killing all the crew.

A small enemy party advanced down the trench, but he succeeded in keeping these off till our men had gained the position.

In carrying out this gallant act he was killed, but his conspicuous valour undoubtedly saved many lives and contributed largely to the success of the operation.

Private **William Johnstone Milne,** late Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in attack. On approaching the first objective Private Milne observed an enemy machine gun firing on our advancing troops. Crawling on hands and knees, he succeeded in reaching the gun, killing the crew with bombs, and capturing the gun.

On the line re-forming, he again located a machine gun in the support line, and stalking this second gun as he had done the first, he succeeded in putting the crew out of action and capturing the gun. His wonderful bravery and resource on these two occasions undoubtedly saved the lives of many of his comrades.

Private Milne was killed shortly after capturing the second gun.

Private **John George Pattison,** Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery in attack. When the advance of our troops was held up by an enemy machine gun, which was inflicting severe casualties, Private Pattison, with utter disregard of his own safety, sprang forward and, jumping from shell-hole to shell-hole, reached cover within 30 yards of the enemy gun.

From this point, in face of heavy fire, he hurled bombs, killing and wounding some of the crew, then rushed forward, overcoming and bayonetting the surviving five gunners. His valour and initiative undoubtedly saved the situation and made possible the further advance to the objective.

Captain **William Avery Bishop,** D.S.O., M.C., Canadian Cavalry and Royal Flying Corps.

For most conspicuous bravery, determination and skill. Captain Bishop, who had been sent out to work independently, flew first of all to an enemy aerodrome; finding no machine about, he flew on to another aerodrome about three miles south east, which was at least twelve miles the other side of the line. Seven machines, some with their engines running, were on the ground. He attacked these from about fifty feet, and a mechanic, who was starting one of the engines, was seen to fall. One of the machines got off the ground, but at a height of sixty feet Captain Bishop fired fifteen rounds into it at a very close range, and it crashed to the ground.

A second machine got off the ground, into which he fired thirty rounds at 150 yards range, and it fell into a tree. Two more machines then rose from the aerodrome. One of these he engaged at a height of 1,000 feet, emptying the rest of his drum of ammunition. This machine crashed 300 yards from the aerodrome, after which Captain Bishop emptied a whole drum into the fourth hostile machine, and then flew back to his station.

Four hostile scouts were about 1,000 feet above him for about a mile of his return journey, but they would not attack. His machine was very badly shot about by machine gun fire from the ground.

Sergeant **Frederick Hobson,** late Canadian Infantry Battalion.

During a strong enemy counter-attack a Lewis gun in a forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines, was buried by a shell, and the crew, with the exception of one man, killed.

Sergeant Hobson, though not a gunner, grasping the great importance of the post, rushed from his trench, dug out the gun, and got it into action against the enemy who were now advancing down the trench and across the open. A jam caused the gun to stop firing. Though wounded, he left the gunner to correct the stoppage, rushed forward at the advancing enemy and, with bayonet and clubbed rifle, single handed, held them back until he himself was killed by a rifle shot. By this time however, the Lewis gun was again in action and reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy were beaten off.

The valour and devotion to duty displayed by this non-commissioned officer gave the gunner the time required to again get the gun into action, and saved a most serious situation.

Private **Harry Brown,** late Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery, courage and devotion to duty. After the capture of a position, the enemy massed in force and counter-attacked. The situation became very critical, all wires being cut. It was of the utmost importance to get word back to Headquarters, This soldier and one other were given the message with orders to deliver the same at all costs. The other messenger was killed. Private Brown had his arm shattered, but continued on through an intense barrage until he arrived at the close support lines and found an officer.

He was so spent that he fell down the dugout steps, but retained consciousness long enough to hand over his message, saying, " Important message." He then became unconscious, and died in the dressing station a few hours later. His devotion to duty was of the highest possible degree imaginable, and his successful delivery of the message undoubtedly saved the loss of the position for the time and prevented many casualties.

Captain (Acting Major) **Okill Massey Learmouth,** M.C., late Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery and exceptional devotion to duty. During a determined counter-attack on our new positions, this officer, when his company was momentarily surprised,

instantly charged and personally disposed of the attackers. Later, he carried on a tremendous fight with the advancing enemy. Although under intense barrage fire and mortally wounded, he stood on the parapet of the trench, bombed the enemy continuously and directed the defence in such a manner as to infuse a spirit of utmost resistance into his men.

On several occasions this very brave officer actually caught bombs thrown at him by the enemy and threw them back. When he was unable by reason of his wounds to carry on the fight, he still refused to be carried out of the line, and continued to give instructions and invaluable advice to his junior officers, finally handing over all his duties before he was evacuated from the front line to the hospital where he died.

Company Sergeant-Major **Robert Hanna,** Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery in attack, when his company met with most severe enemy resistance and all the company officers became casualties. A strong point, heavily protected by wire and held by a machine gun, had beaten off three assaults of the company with heavy casualties. This warrant officer under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, coolly collected a party of men, and leading them against this strong point, rushed through the wire and personally bayonetted three of the enemy and brained the fourth, capturing the position and silencing the machine gun.

This most courageous action, displayed courage and personal bravery of the highest order at this most critical moment of the attack, was responsible for the capture of a most important tactical point, and but for his daring action and determined handling of a desperate situation the attack would not have succeeded.

Company Sergeant-Major Hanna's outstanding gallantry, personal courage and determined leading of his company is deserving of the highest possible reward.

Private **Michael James O'Rourke,** Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during prolonged operations.

For three days and nights Private O'Rourke, who is a stretcher-bearer, worked unceasingly in bringing the wounded into safety, dressing them, and getting them food and water.

During the whole of this period the area in which he worked was subjected to very severe shelling and swept by heavy machine gun and rifle fire. On several occasions he was knocked down and partially buried by enemy shells. Seeing a comrade who had been blinded stumbling around ahead of our trench, in full view of the enemy who were sniping him, Private O'Rourke jumped out of his trench and brought the man back, being himself heavily sniped while doing so. Again he went forward about 50 yards in front of our barrage under very heavy and accurate fire from enemy machine guns and snipers, and brought in a comrade. On a subsequent occasion, when the line of advanced posts was retired to the line to be consolidated, he went forward under very heavy enemy fire of every description and brought back a wounded man who had been left behind.

He showed throughout an absolute disregard for his own safety, going wherever there were wounded to succour, and his magnificent courage and devotion in continuing his rescue work, in spite of exhaustion and the incessant heavy enemy fire of every description, inspired all ranks and undoubtedly saved many lives.

Acting Corporal **Philip Konowal,** Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery and leadership when in charge of a section in attack. His section had the difficult task of mopping up cellars, craters and machine-gun emplacements. Under his able direction all resistance was overcome successfully, and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. In one cellar he himself bayonetted three enemy and attacked single-handed seven others, in a crater, killing them all.

On reaching the objective, a machine-gun was holding up the right flank, causing many casualties. Corporal Konowal rushed forward and entered the emplacement, killed the crew, and brought the gun back to our lines.

The next day he again attacked single-handed another machine-gun emplacement, killed three of the crew, and destroyed the gun and emplacement with explosives.

This non-commissioned officer alone killed at least sixteen of the enemy, and during the two days' actual fighting carried on continuously his good work until severely wounded.

Lieutenant **Robert Shankland,** Canadian Infantry.

For most conspicuous bravery and resource in action under critical and adverse conditions.

Having gained a position he rallied the remnant of his own platoon and men of other companies, disposed them to command the ground in front, and inflicted heavy casualties upon the retreating enemy. Later he dispersed a counter-attack, thus enabling supporting troops to come up unmolested.

He then personally communicated to Battalion Headquarters an accurate and valuable report as to the position of the Brigade frontage, and after doing so, rejoined his command and carried on until relieved.

His courage and splendid example inspired all ranks and coupled with his great gallantry and skill undoubtedly saved a very critical situation.

Lieutenant **Henry Strachan,** M.C., Canadian Cavalry.

For most conspicuous bravery and leadership during operations.

He took command of the squadron of his regiment when the squadron leader, approaching the enemy front line at a gallop, was killed. Lieutenant Strachan led the squadron through the enemy line of machine-gun posts, and then, with the surviving men, led the charge on the enemy battery killing seven of the gunners with his sword. All the gunners having been killed and the battery silenced, he rallied his men and fought his way back at night through the enemy's line, bringing all unwounded men safely in, together with 15 prisoners.

The operation—which resulted in the silencing of an enemy battery, the killing of the whole battery personnel and many infantry and the cutting of three main lines of telephone communication two miles in rear of the enemy's front line—was only rendered possible by the outstanding gallantry and fearless leading of this officer.

War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC NO. 8 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | FEBRUARY 22, 1918

TO OUR BUREAU WORKERS.

There has been, more and more, on the part of our energetic Bureau Workers, requests for material that will be informative rather than argumentative. There is a good deal to be said in favour of a change in method in this respect and the topic for the next discussion is chosen for the purpose of conveying information as to the tremendous part the United States is taking in the war. A sample talk is, as usual, suggested and it will be for the speaker to determine what parts of this information he can use to best illustrate his remarks.

There is a wide field of choice in the facts and figures supplied covering the world-making activities of the United States in all their branches, the army, the navy, ship building, munitions, etc. A careful selection of these facts and figures will have a great deal to do with the success of their presentation.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR.

The war effort of the United States is tremendous. We hear of their programme piecemeal and therefore do not gain a proper impression of what is being done. When we have placed before us the story of what the United States has done and is doing, we see clearly that a new and mighty military force is being brought to bear on our enemy.

A SAMPLE FIVE-MINUTE TALK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

Few of us realize that the United States has also embarked on a gigantic shipbuilding programme. The critics, as a rule, tell us only what is not being done.

It is important that we should know what has been actually accomplished by our neighbour ally and what is in process of being accomplished. It is particularly important now that Russia has deserted us.

Some people talk as if Russia's collapse is an irretrievable disaster. Well, it is not. The United States coming in will more than make good the loss of Russia's going out. We have a new and powerful ally instead of a tired and disorganized one. We have one with unlimited money power instead of one financially impoverished.

And let us see what the substitution of the United States for Russia means as measured in armies, navies, food, and munitions.

Uncle Sam is raising an army of millions—2,400,000 is the latest estimate.

Secretary of War Baker stated recently, to a Congressional Committee, that half a million will be in France early this spring, and a million and a half during 1918.

This is the existing and potential army Germany sneers at, as she sneered at the first Hundred Thousand Britishers.

Uncle Sam has set up 16 cantonments, in which to train this huge force. Many British and Canadian officers are on their training staffs.

The United States Navy numbers over 270,000.

The United States is also on the job in shipbuilding; over a hundred shipyards are busy on nearly 1,500 vessels, that will represent a tonnage of 8,500,000. A credit of $100,000,000 has been voted for this one war object.

It is worth while remembering that they are using 107 seized German and Austrian ships.

Then, they are building destroyers, submarines, and torpedo boats by the hundred, representing the very latest developments and inventions in the marine world.

Or, take the aircraft. Here, again, Uncle Sam is spending $640,000,000 on military air services. They plan to send a formidable fleet of flying machines to France.

The States is doing a lot more things to help win the war and feed the Allies. Munitions are being made in thousands of establishments.

We welcome our big southern neighbor to the family of Allies.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE.

(Extracts from address of the President of the United States at joint sessions of Congress and House of Representatives, April 2, 1917.)

" The world must be made safe for Democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no

dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day is come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other."

Since these challenging, straight-flung words were spoken, the United States has made wonderful progress in war preparations, as is evidenced by the accompanying facts.

Already the American army is holding a section of the Western front and is taking its place and share in the great conflict; already she is "spending her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth"; already America is serving in every arm of the allied war service; her aviators are proving their mettle in the battles among the clouds, her navy is helping to police the high seas and hunt down the submarine; already she is proving her value and worth as a partner in the fraternity of free nations, united in making the world "free for democracy".

It is to be remembered too that thousands of United States citizens entered the Canadian army as volunteers before their country entered the war.

We greet our fighting comrades with a cheer as an ally, for it means a union of forces that will the more speedily bring victory and peace.

U. S. WAR FINANCES.

The United States has spent or voted an estimated total of over twenty billion dollars. Part of this huge sum is in the nature of loans to the allied nations, totalling $4,784,400,000 up to date.

The first Liberty Loan brought in $3,035,226,850 and the second, $4,617,000,000 from 9,400,000 subscribers. A third is planned for March next.

THE NEW AMERICAN ARMY.

The United States will have 500,000 American soldiers in France early this year and, before the year ends 1,500,000 will be available to be sent.

110,865 officers and 1,428,650 men had enlisted in the United States army up to December 31, 1917. This military force was six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American War. (From Statements by Secretary of War Baker).

16 U.S. cantonments are being built, at a cost of $134,000,000.

A despatch from Washington, dated Feb. 16, reads:—

"Administration leaders in Congress have learned from the War Department of a special draft of 500,000 men, following the next draft of 500,000 men. This will raise the size of the army to approximately 2,400,000 men.

"A billion-dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the largest of its kind in the history of Congress, although cut a half-billion from original estimates, has been favourably reported to the House of Representatives and passed.

Huge amounts were voted under this bill for various military activities. Among these was a total of almost $81,000,000 for mountain, field and siege artillery, in addition to more than $1,000,000,000 already spent and contract authorizations of $779,000,000 additional.

Department recommendations disclosed a plan to erect in France a plant for the filling of projectiles with gases, at a cost of $2,000,000. Over $227,732,000 is asked to procure bombs for airplanes.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

The United States Shipping Board recently made the following statement to the Senate of Commerce Committee regarding the Emergency Fleet Corporation:—Contracts had been let to 114 shipyards. Vessels being built in 22 shipyards have also been requisitioned. Contracts had been let for 1,437 vessels, with a tonnage of 8,500,000. The U.S. is thus building 15 times the tonnage they formerly averaged.

A credit for this purpose of $100,000,000 was voted by Congress, November 5, 1917.

The U.S. Department of Labour has opened a campaign to recruit a big army of 250,000 workmen for work on the American Emergency Fleet. $35,000,000 will be spent on houses for the men.

The United States, since February 1, 1917, has added to her marine, by the seizure of former German and Austrian-owned ships, a total of 107 vessels having a gross tonnage of 686,494.

"In October, 1917, the U. S. naval authorities determined to build a large number of the latest type of destroyers, which will cost $350,000,000, and are to be completed and delivered in April, 1919. Contracts have been signed for 335 submarines and 200 torpedo-boats. The latter with a displacement of 1,185 tons will exceed 30 knots an hour, and cost $1,750,000 each. Carrying special guns, they will be a very powerful weapon against attack by submarines."

Charles M. Schwab, speaking on February 15, 1918, said: "We have contracted with the U. S. Government to furnish, within the next fifteen to eighteen months, as many torpedo boats as there are in the combined navies of the world."

THE UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT PROGRAMME.

$640,000,000 was voted on July 24, 1917, for the creation and maintenance of the United States Military Air Service. About one-half of this amount will go for the purpose of aircraft, aircraft armament and equipment, and the remainder for the building up and maintenance of an air service personnel greater than that of the entire U. S. standing army of a few months before. Close contact has also been established with the allied air services through a strong military, technical and industrial mission of more than one hundred men sent to Europe.

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Talk to last man in the top gallery, and then all will hear.

Don't talk sideways; aim your voice at the center.

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Always end with a cheering note.

Be frank, earnest, and hopeful in spirit; be forceful, clearcut and stirring in word.

Where one reads, fifty hear. You are a multiplier by fifty.

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This was done in Toronto, on the occasion of the recent Three-Million Dollar Campaign. Our staff of Bureau Speakers gave two hundred theatre talks, during the week of the campaign, to audiences totalling 100,000 winning the cordial thanks of the Executive Committee.

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Write often.
Keep on writing.
Write fully, cheerfully, informingly, encouragingly.
Write about the things at home they would be most interested in.
Write and tell them what we think of them, of our appreciation of their enrolment as soldiers, of our interest in their work and in themselves.
Write them about their and your mutual friends.
Write them the kind of letter that will " buck them up ", as one put it.
Write them that they are not forgotten.
Write the soldiers and keep on writing them till the war is over.

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STATEMENT OF ITS ORGANIZATION, PLANS, PROGRAMME, AND METHODS OF WORKING.

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Seek Co-operation

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A Worth While Service

Feel assured, and assure others, that it is a worth-while service. You form a potent force in influencing public opinion. You are one of an all-Canadian army of volunteer helpers, who, through this agency of publicity, are contributing to the winning of the War.

War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC NO. 8 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | FEBRUARY 22, 1918

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There is a wide field of choice in the facts and figures supplied covering the world-making activities of the United States in all their branches, the army, the navy, ship building, munitions, etc. A careful selection of these facts and figures will have a great deal to do with the success of their presentation.

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A SAMPLE FIVE-MINUTE TALK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

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It is important that we should know what has been actually accomplished by our neighbour ally and what is in process of being accomplished. It is particularly important now that Russia has deserted us.

Some people talk as if Russia's collapse is an irretrievable disaster. Well, it is not. The United States coming in will more than make good the loss of Russia's going out. We have a new and powerful ally instead of a tired and disorganized one. We have one with unlimited money power instead of one financially impoverished.

And let us see what the substitution of the United States for Russia means as measured in armies, navies, food, and munitions.

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Secretary of War Baker stated recently, to a Congressional Committee, that half a million will be in France early this spring, and a million and a half during 1918.

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The United States Navy numbers over 270,000.

The United States is also on the job in shipbuilding; over a hundred shipyards are busy on nearly 1,500 vessels, that will represent a tonnage of 8,500,000. A credit of $100,000,000 has been voted for this one war object.

It is worth while remembering that they are using 107 seized German and Austrian ships.

Then, they are building destroyers, submarines, and torpedo boats by the hundred, representing the very latest developments and inventions in the marine world.

Or, take the aircraft. Here, again, Uncle Sam is spending $640,000,000 on military air services. They plan to send a formidable fleet of flying machines to France.

The States is doing a lot more things to help win the war and feed the Allies. Munitions are being made in thousands of establishments.

We welcome our big southern neighbor to the family of Allies.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE.

(Extracts from address of the President of the United States at joint sessions of Congress and House of Representatives, April 2, 1917.)

"The world must be made safe for Democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no

dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."

" To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day is come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other."

Since these challenging, straight-flung words were spoken, the United States has made wonderful progress in war preparations, as is evidenced by the accompanying facts.

Already the American army is holding a section of the Western front and is taking its place and share in the great conflict; already she is "spending her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth"; already America is serving in every arm of the allied war service; her aviators are proving their mettle in the battles among the clouds, her navy is helping to police the high seas and hunt down the submarine; already she is proving her value and worth as a partner in the fraternity of free nations, united in making the world "free for democracy".

It is to be remembered too that thousands of United States citizens entered the Canadian army as volunteers before their country entered the war.

We greet our fighting comrades with a cheer as an ally, for it means a union of forces that will the more speedily bring victory and peace.

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" In October, 1917, the U. S. naval authorities determined to build a large number of the latest type of destroyers, which will cost $350,000,000, and are to be completed and delivered in April, 1919. Contracts have been signed for 335 submarines and 200 torpedo-boats. The latter with a displacement of 1,185 tons will exceed 30 knots an hour, and cost $1,750,000 each. Carrying special guns, they will be a very powerful weapon against attack by submarines."

Charles M. Schwab, speaking on February 15, 1918, said: " We have contracted with the U. S. Government to furnish, within the next fifteen to eighteen months, as many torpedo boats as there are in the combined navies of the world."

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The U.S. Department of Labour has opened a campaign to recruit a big army of 250,000 workmen for work on the American Emergency Fleet. $35,000,000 will be spent on houses for the men.

The United States, since February 1, 1917, has added to her marine, by the seizure of former German and Austrian-owned ships, a total of 107 vessels having a gross tonnage of 686,494.

" In October, 1917, the U. S. naval authorities determined to build a large number of the latest type of destroyers, which will cost $350,000,000, and are to be completed and delivered in April, 1919. Contracts have been signed for 335 submarines and 200 torpedo-boats. The latter with a displacement of 1,185 tons will exceed 30 knots an hour, and cost $1,750,000 each. Carrying special guns, they will be a very powerful weapon against attack by submarines."

Charles M. Schwab, speaking on February 15, 1918, said: " We have contracted with the U. S. Government to furnish, within the next fifteen to eighteen months, as many torpedo boats as there are in the combined navies of the world."

THE UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT PROGRAMME.

$640,000,000 was voted on July 24, 1917, for the creation and maintenance of the United States Military Air Service. About one-half of this amount will go for the purpose of aircraft, aircraft armament and equipment, and the remainder for the building up and maintenance of an air service personnel greater than that of the entire U. S. standing army of a few months before. Close contact has also been established with the allied air services through a strong military, technical and industrial mission of more than one hundred men sent to Europe.

The United States is also establishing and maintaining an extensive system of 24 training stations.

MUNITION AND ORDNANCE MAKING.

The United States Government superintends 80,000 establishments in manufacturing munitions. 1,600 pieces of ordnance are being sent over to France; 680 locomotives and 6,000 trucks.

BUREAU TOPICS ALREADY ISSUED.

The War Lecture Bureau has issued, since its organization in December last, the following suggested topics for the corps of Five-Minute speakers:

1. The Crucial Hour of the War.
2. The Menace.
3. Canada's War Achievements in 1917.
4. The New Hundred Thousand Army.
5. The War with Germany.
6. How to Fight Germany in Canada.
7. "For Valor"—Canada's Victoria Cross Winners.

Copies of these will be sent on application as long as the supply lasts.

HELPFUL HINTS TO FIVE-MINUTE SPEAKERS.

Watch your watch!

Shoot to hit!

Do you know how long—or short— five minutes are?

Put your best thought in your first sentence—and the last.

If you tell a story make sure it's a telling one, for there's no time to explain it.

Talk to last man in the top gallery, and then all will hear.

Don't talk sideways; aim your voice at the center.

Keep your speaking appointments to the minute. The only way to do this is by reporting ahead of time.

Don't scold audiences.

Always end with a cheering note.

Be frank, earnest, and hopeful in spirit; be forceful, clearcut and stirring in word.

Where one reads, fifty hear. You are a multiplier by fifty.

Ask your hearers to pass on the message to others. Each can be a five-minute missionary.

Ask the theatre manager for suggestions, even criticisms, if he has them.

Be inspired to constant and earnest service that you are one of a company of hundreds of Bureau representatives rendering a similar patriotic service.

SEND IN YOUR REPORTS.

Our Bureau Friends are urged to send in promptly reports of their addresses. Without these reports it is impossible to keep in touch with the Bureau's activities throughout Canada or to comprehend the full measure of its influence.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

The local representatives, as well as the Five-Minute speakers, are invited to correspond with the Bureau. Suggestions and criticisms will be welcome. Always report any special success you have and how you won it, your experience will help others. It is desired to make the Topic leaflet of increasing interest, and to use it as a medium of communication.

The clergy are also asked to favour us with their suggestions, as many have done.

TALKING TO CONCERT AUDIENCES.

An open door of opportunity is afforded in the numerous concerts and similar entertainments that are held all over the Dominion. It will be easy for local representatives to secure permission in most cases to have a Bureau Five-Minute Man tell of its work and to give a sample message. This was done recently in a Choral Society concert in Whitby, and also in a concert given in Sherbrooke, Que., where our representatives were warmly welcomed by the respective audiences.

HELPING PATRIOTIC FUND CAMPAIGNS.

The War Lecture Bureau has been pleased to help in some local Patriotic Fund and Red Cross Campaigns by having its Five Minute Men speak on the subject in moving picture and other theatres. It is more than willing to co-operate to this end, and would urge upon local representatives and speakers that they should offer their services in this connection to the local Executives of the campaigns.

This was done in Toronto, on the occasion of the recent Three-Million Dollar Campaign. Our staff of Bureau Speakers gave two hundred theatre talks, during the week of the campaign, to audiences totalling 100,000 winning the cordial thanks of the Executive Committee.

WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS.

Write to the Soldiers.
Write often.
Keep on writing.
Write fully, cheerfully, informingly, encouragingly.
Write about the things at home they would be most interested in.

Write and tell them what we think of them, of our appreciation of their enrolment as soldiers, of our interest in their work and in themselves.
Write them about their and your mutual friends.
Write them the kind of letter that will " buck them up ", as one put it.
Write them that they are not forgotten.
Write the soldiers and keep on writing them till the war is over.

THE WAR LECTURE BUREAU.

STATEMENT OF ITS ORGANIZATION, PLANS, PROGRAMME, AND METHODS OF WORKING.

When Organized

The War Lecture Bureau was organized early in December of 1917.

Its Purpose

To afford the people of Canada further facilities for acquiring information concerning the War, and a clear understanding of its problems and obligations at home and abroad.

National Advisory Council

The Bureau is assisted by a National Advisory Council under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto.

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It is the aim to have a representative or representatives in each city, town and village in Canada, who are willing to render a patriotic service by co-operating with the Bureau in carrying out its educational programme. The Bureau is already active in several provinces and the number of local representatives is being rapidly increased. The Bureau will welcome proffered help in this direction from places still unrepresented.

Methods

(1) By utilizing theatres, moving picture houses and other ready-made audiences for five-minute talks, on subjects connected with the war.

(2) By having addresses—of five minutes or longer—given to any audience to which access can be had. By way of illustration, war talks have already been given in Canadian universities, colleges, collegiate institutes, high and public schools; at concerts, conventions, and clubs, and before church organizations; women's organizations are also welcoming these messages and offering the fullest help. Two County Councils have been addressed by their Wardens. Noon-hour talks have also been given in industrial plants.

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To seek the co-operation of all who may assist.
To be on the alert to secure openings for addresses and to report weekly to the Bureau.

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The Clergy

Copies of the Topics are also mailed to every one of the 8,000 clergymen of Canada, a large number of whom are making use of them following the regular Sunday service.

Making the Bureau Known

Valuable preliminary work can be done by explaining the plan and scope of the Bureau to audiences and groups. Opportunities for such a representation can easily be secured.

The Press

Local representatives and speakers will find the press sympathetic and willing to co-operate. They should be kept informed, therefore, of local arrangements.

Seek Co-operation

Seek co-operation on every hand. It will be easily secured. Boards of Trade are behind the Bureau in some centres. Canadian, Rotary, Advertising, Kawanis, Credit Men's and other clubs will gladly help. So will the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. So will women's organizations. So will all kinds of patriotic societies.

A Worth While Service

Feel assured, and assure others, that it is a worth-while service. You form a potent force in influencing public opinion. You are one of an all-Canadian army of volunteer helpers, who, through this agency of publicity, are contributing to the winning of the War.

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War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC NO. 9 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | MARCH 15, 1918

SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL.

TO OUR BUREAU WORKERS.

The Bureau has been asked to get behind the recruiting campaign for boy labour for farms. Canada is in urgent need of 25,000 boy volunteers for farm work. From no other source can the necessary number of farm workers be obtained. In no other way can the Greater Production Campaign be a success.

We feel confident that every one of our War Lecture Bureau Workers will be pleased to render this special service which is desired of him. An exceptional opportunity is afforded of rendering a splendid patriotic service. Every boy who volunteers for farm work under the impulse of the spoken word of our Five Minute speakers will be a tribute to the growing influence of the Bureau. Let us do our part in raising the necessary 25,000 boy volunteers for farm work.

It is suggested that our Bureau Workers should indicate to their audiences to whom applications may be made locally, or where possible to receive them personally and transmit them to the proper authority.

The speaker who realizes the imperative need for this boy help as a contributing factor in increased food production, will have no difficulty in making an effective appeal, to both parents and boys of suitable age (15-19) and before every type of audience.

Do not deal with the wider question of food production in the meantime. That will follow shortly.

Let the slogan for this talk be:

CANADA WANTS 25,000 BOY FARM HELPERS.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION.

The average Canadian household today has been little affected by the war so far as food supplies are concerned, and for this reason too many of us do not fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation at home—as well as overseas.—Meatless days and such other regulations already passed may remind us of the necessity of being economical, but a fuller understanding is necessary if we are to not only save at home but also economize sufficiently to permit of the export of the necessary foodstuffs with which to help fill the already greatly depleted larders of our Allies.

The principal factor, if the effort at greater production is to be successful, is to have sufficient farm labour for seeding and the harvest. The land is waiting—but we must have farm help to work it.

Greater food production is only possible through augumented labour facilities and with the drain on our man-power through the call for fighting men; the call of the munitions plants and other war time industries, the farmer finds himself so short of labouring help that even to bring his crop productions up to ordinary standards will be a hard task. But ordinary standards will not suffice. Not only must we feed Canadians at home, but we must feed our Canadian boys overseas and also help feed the peoples fighting side by side with our men. With this end in view and with a full understanding of all the conditions prevailing, the Canada Food Board is calling upon the older boys of the Dominion.

A SAMPLE FIVE-MINUTE TALK.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Canada wants 25,000 boy farmers—Soldiers of the Soil.

She wants them soon and urgently.

It is not too early to enlist and enroll them.

The Dominion wants 25,000 sturdy Johnny Canuck type of lads, between 15 and 19, inclusive, to be Soldiers of the Soil.

S.O.S. Boys you see. You know what the three letters stand for—the urgency call of the wireless.

Canada has half a million 'teen age boys. 25,000 is only one out of every twenty.

Fifteen thousand were on the job last season and they did wonders. Amateur farmers, you say. Yes, but how long does it take a live Canadian boy to learn how to hitch up a team; milk a cow or pitch hay?

Canada wants city boys, town boys, country boys, school boys, employed boys who can be spared for this emergency work on the farm.

What is a Canadian boy worth—as a coming citizen, as a physical factor, as one who works with his hands as well as with his head or heels?

His natural asset value is greater today than ever before. These husky growing chaps are becoming men over night, as they are called to take the place of our fallen or fighting sons.

And they are keen to enlist as Soldiers of the Soil while under military age. Don't forget that 15,000 did last year. They felt that they were thus "doing their bit" and so they were in a very definite and practical way.

Some were inclined to doubt their efficiency as farm helpers, but the great majority made good.

If there is present the parent of an eligible farm helping boy, what is your advice to him? Surely not to keep him home when he wants to go, surely not to discourage him if he is equal to the task and feels its call.

This present food call of Canada and the world is the most urgent and vital your boy may evey hear. It is a call that comes from a much wider area than this favoured land of ours, where no army has devastated our fields and no inhuman foe has laid low its farmsteads and exiled or killed its people.

The call comes across the seas, from trench and barrack and hospital, from cottage and castle, from food-rationed millions in Allied and neutral lands.

Boys wanted—Canadian boys wanted—at least 25,000 in all Canada—Wanted mighty soon—just as soon as they can be released from school or other work. They are wanted to be partners with a kind providence in producing-producing, producing things to eat for hungry mouths; hungry three times a day, every day in the week and every week of the year.

The world could not long stand eatless days.

Parents wanted, employers wanted to help the boys to this work; farmers wanted—kind-hearted farmers who have not forgotten what it feels like to be a boy.

Team work and team workers wanted to fight a relentless, determined enemy—to fight him with food.

25,000 boy farmers wanted. Will you be one? Will you help some boy to be one?

WHAT THE BOYS HAVE DONE AND CAN DO.

Previous experience has shown that there are few of the phases of farm work the older boys cannot accomplish. Their main worth, perhaps, lies in the fact that by attending to the chores; looking after feeding and milking of cows, weeding and such other lighter but necessary farm work, they release the regular farm labour for the more strenuous farm tasks. Reports of work done last year show that the Soldiers of the Soil looked after the hoeing, harrowing, lighter seeding, weeding, raking, mowing, planting, churning and delivery of cream and milk, general farm chores, feeding of all live stock, and the letters received from farmers who had these older boys assisting them told not only of the good work done but also of the desire of these same farmers to have the boys help another year.

The productive capacity of 25,000 boys on the farm, according to authority, should be equal to at least five million bushels of wheat, if we take the labour of one boy as equal to the cultivation of ten acres of wheat at twenty bushels to the acre; which calculation it would appear is conservative.

OUR FUTURE AGRICULTURISTS.

The fact of having this army of boy workers on the farm just at the age when likes and dislikes are formed will mean a great deal to the Dominion when, in later years, the life work of the present day youth is being decided.

The "back to the land" movement has always been a serious question, but it is more and more important as time goes on, and every possible means must be taken to encourage the utmost interest in the promotion of agriculture in all its phases; and particularly with regard to settling of all available land as soon as can be. The boy who, today, works on the farm; sees the opportunities that the land offers and does his share in helping the nation at this crisis will, in a great many instances, ever remember his experience and when the time comes to settle down, the probability is his choice will be farming.

Apart from this aspect of the matter, the time spent by these Soldiers of the Soil on the farms throughout Canada will increase their health; broaden their vision; give them a fuller appreciation of what an important part in the worlds welfare the farmer plays, and furthermore these boy workers of the nation will return to their studies better fitted in every way—morally, physically and mentally—than if they had spent their vacations working in the cities or loafing at a summer resort.

MORE CEREALS NEEDED.

While wheat must be acknowledged as the main item, there are many other cereals of almost equal importance, such as barley, oats, corn and rye—and an increase in production will be necessary this year over that of previous years. A comparison of the import requirements of Great Britain, France and Italy covering these five cereals shows:—

	Pre-war.	1918.
Wheat.....	312,684,000	525,085,000
Barley.....	54,000,000	69,000,000
Oats.....	97,000,000	171,000,000
Rye.....	5,549,000	28,271,000
Corn.....	115,048,000	151,135,000

LETTERS WELCOMED.

Bureau representatives are urged to correspond freely with the head office. Tell about your difficulties and your successes. Give us freely of your suggestions. An exchange of views will be helpful all round.

DEPLETION OF LIVE STOCK.

Taking France as an example, with regard to live stock, we find that a table compiled by the French authorities shows a depletion in the herds of the following live stock that is most serious:—

Cattle reduced by..... 16.5%
Sheep reduced by..... 36.6%
Hogs reduced by..... 40.2%

and the lack of feeding stuffs and shortage of meat have greatly increased this percentage of depletion.

WANTED MORE HELP.

The urgency of the call may be the more readily appreciated from the following table showing the needs of the different provinces:

Provinces.	
Alberta.....	6,000 more men needed for spring and summer. 7,000 more for the harvest.
Saskatchewan.....	10,000 more men needed for spring and summer. 15,000 more for the harvest.
Manitoba.....	7,000 more men needed for spring and summer. 10,000 more for the harvest.
Ontario.....	7,500 more men needed for the spring and summer. 12,500 more for haying and harvest. 15,000 boys and 5,000 women.
Quebec.....	10,000 more men needed.
New Brunswick...	1,500 to 2,000 more men needed.
Prince Edward Island.....	Barely enough.
British Columbia..	Men scarce.
Nova Scotia.....	2,500 more men needed.

YOUR OWN PROVINCE'S NEEDS.

It is suggested to our Bureau Workers that reference be made in their talks to the requirements of labour in their own Provinces, a table of which will be found on this page.

PAMPHLETS ON PRODUCTION.

Those Available will be sent by Mail upon Application.

The following publications of the Dominion Department of Agriculture relative to increased production are available in limited quantities for distribution and copies may be had upon application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Food Board or the War Lecture Bureau, Ottawa.

Special Circular No. 1, Growing Grain on the Prairies.

Special Circular No. 2, Maximum Crops.

Special Circular No. 3, Varieties of Grain Recommended for use in Canada.

Special Circular No. 4, Notes on the Cultivation of some Staple Vegetables.

Special Circular No. 5, Preparing Farm Horses for Summer Work.

Special Circular No. 6, Produce More Poultry Products.

Special Circular No. 7, The Dairy Cow.

Special Circular No. 8, The Feeding of Swine.

Special Circular No. 9, Recommended Varities of Field Roots.

Special Circular No. 10, Field Beans in Canada.

Special Circular No. 11, Barnyard Manure.

Special Circular No. 12, Every Gardener His Own Seed Grower.

Special Circular No. 13, The Milking Machine.

Special Circular No. 14, Fertilizer Economy in War Time.

USE FOR EVERYBODY.

[From the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*].

In these anxious and frugal days the conscientious producers, who have pretty generally pushed out the conscientious objectors, are asking themselves what more can they do toward winning the war—not just for the sake of victory, but for the sake of the free life of the world, the fair chance for humanity, the survival of high spiritual concepts, the triumph of the right.

Some of us consider ourselves valueless, or nearly so. We are all inclined to settle down into a dull blind rut of listlessness, feeling that we do not count. We have no rich gifts to put upon the altar. We have no rare talents to direct any sort of crusade "under spread ensigns marching." We leave to the mighty intellects the control and the supervision. We leave to the physically robust the active exercises of obedience to orders. In short, in the conviction of anemic impotence, we let the rest do our fighting for us, to make the world safe for us while we hug the fire and choose the cozy, comfortable nook. In the shadow of the wall, we sit and the tumult and the strain, the dust and the noise in the hot glare of brawling daylight go by on the other side.

But all the man-power, woman-power and child-power of the world are needed now. There are few perfect citizens. The business of the earth depends on those who are incomplete, on those whose souls outrun their bodies, on those whose reach exceeds their grasp, on those who would like to do more than they can do. The battle is not always to the strong. It is likely to go to the combined forces of those who are faithful unto the end in the few things they are able to do.

The country in this crisis depends on the last and the least among us. It expects its half-men to do their duty. It needs the services of the maimed and the halt. It needs those who have only one or two of their wits at work It needs us as long as we can stir a finger or wink an eye. If you cannot run a mile, you can walk ten feet. If you cannot lift a hundred-weight, you can raise a pound. Some work with a steam hammer, some ply a needle, some drive sheep and cows and some run locomotives; some are sick in bed and can do naught but pray; all are serving. It is not a country in which a crowd stands and waits in silence for the issue of distant battle; it is a

country in which all to the limits of their abilities are intensely striving with a common aim. When in doubt give all you have and do all you can, and you will not err. While the duty of the citizens of any other land is unfulfilled the heavier burden rests on us. When millions, deserting the cause of human freedom, bow their necks beneath the yoke it is for us to prove our ardent love of liberty by fighting the battle they refused to wage.

We are "all in it". We cannot escape our present manifest duty—though we may safely commit our ultimate destiny to the Power that has thus far led our nation and preserved us as a people unto this enormous and unprecedented hour.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

Canada is now supplying the following percentages of the Allies' import requirements:

	Canada's per cent. of Allies' War Requirements.
Beef	2.23
Pork products	8.55
Butter	1.40
Condensed milk	6.30
Eggs	1.24
Cheese	66.96
Wheat	42.38
Barley	13.99
Oats	37.87
Rye	4.00
Corn	0.05

THE WAR LECTURE BUREAU.

STATEMENT OF ITS ORGANIZATION, PLANS, PROGRAMME, AND METHODS OF WORKING.

When Organized

The War Lecture Bureau was organized early in December of 1917.

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To afford the people of Canada further facilities for acquiring information concerning the War, and a clear understanding of its problems and obligations at home and abroad.

National Advisory Council

The Bureau is assisted by a National Advisory Council under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto.

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It is the aim to have a representative or representatives in each city, town and village in Canada, who are willing to render a patriotic service by co-operating with the Bureau in carrying out its educational programme. The Bureau is already active in several provinces and the number of local representatives is being rapidly increased. The Bureau will welcome proffered help in this direction from places still unrepresented.

Methods

(1) By utilizing theatres, moving picture houses and other ready-made audiences for five-minute talks, on subjects connected with the war.

(2) By having addresses—of five minutes or longer— given to any audience to which access can be had. By way of illustration, war talks have already been given in Canadian Universities, colleges, collegiate institutes, high and public schools; at concerts, conventions, and clubs, and before church organizations; women's organizations are also welcoming these messages and offering the fullest help. Two County Councils have been addressed by their Wardens. Noon-hour talks have also been given in industrial plants.

Five-Minute Speeches

Addresses in theatres and moving picute houses are limited to five minutes, the time conceded by the managers of these places of amusement, and should in no circumstances be exceeded.

Duties of the Local Representative

To form, if he desires, a local committee to help him.

To secure a list of effective speakers who will be willing to take a turn at speaking as arranged.

To seek the co-operation of all who may assist.

To be on the alert to secure openings for addresses and to report weekly to the Bureau.

Topics for Speakers

The Bureau issues, from its headquarters, Ottawa, at frequent intervals, suggested topics for speakers—not to be followed verbatim, but to be used as the current theme. In this way addresses given in a stated period everywhere in Canada will be concentrated upon one predominent subject.

The Clergy

Copies of the Topics are also mailed to every one of the 8,000 clergymen of Canada, a large number of whom are making use of them following the regular Sunday service.

Making the Bureau Known.

Valuable preliminary work can be done by explaining the plan and scope of the Bureau to audiences and groups. Opportunities for such a representation can easily be secured.

The Press.

Local representatives and speakers will find the press sympathetic and willing to co-operate. They should be kept informed, therefore, of local arrangements.

Seek Co-operation.

Seek co-operation on every hand. It will be easily secured. Boards of Trade are behind the Bureau in some centres. Canadian, Rotary, Advertising, Kawanis, Credit Men's and other clubs will gladly held. So will the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. So will women's organizations. So will all kinds of patriotic societies.

A Worth While Service.

Feel assured, and assure others, that it is a worth-while service. You form a potent force in influencing public opinion. You are one of an all-Canadian army of volunteer helpers, who, through this agency of publicity, are contributing to the winning of the War.

OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.
CHAIRMAN

War Lecture Bureau

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OTTAWA

BRANCH OFFICE, 120 BAY ST., TORONTO.

STATEMENT OF ITS ORGANIZATION, PLANS, PROGRAMME, AND METHODS OF WORKING.

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To afford the people of Canada further facilities for acquiring information concerning the War, to give a clearer understanding of its problems and obligations at home and abroad, and to promote and stimulate public opinion in its prosecution.

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SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | MARCH 15, 1918

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Let the slogan for this talk be:

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The average Canadian household today has been little affected by the war so far as food supplies are concerned, and for this reason too many of us do not fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation at home—as well as overseas.—Meatless days and such other regulations already passed may remind us of the necessity of being economical, but a fuller understanding is necessary if we are to not only save at home but also economize sufficiently to permit of the export of the necessary foodstuffs with which to help fill the already greatly depleted larders of our Allies.

The principal factor, if the effort at greater production is to be successful, is to have sufficient farm labour for seeding and the harvest. The land is waiting—but we must have farm help to work it.

Greater food production is only possible through augumented labour facilities and with the drain on our man-power through the call for fighting men; the call of the munitions plants and other war time industries, the farmer finds himself so short of labouring help that even to bring his crop productions up to ordinary standards will be a hard task. But ordinary standards will not suffice. Not only must we feed Canadians at home, but we must feed our Canadian boys overseas and also help feed the peoples fighting side by side with our men. With this end in view and with a full understanding of all the conditions prevailing, the Canada Food Board is calling upon the older boys of the Dominion.

A SAMPLE FIVE-MINUTE TALK.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Canada wants 25,000 boy farmers—Soldiers of the Soil.

She wants them soon and urgently.

It is not too early to enlist and enroll them.

The Dominion wants 25,000 sturdy Johnny Canuck type of lads, between 15 and 19, inclusive, to be Soldiers of the Soil.

S.O.S. Boys you see. You know what the three letters stand for—the urgency call of the wireless.

Canada has half a million 'teen age boys. 25,000 is only one out of every twenty.

Fifteen thousand were on the job last season and they did wonders. Amateur farmers, you say. Yes, but how long does it take a live Canadian boy to learn how to hitch up a team; milk a cow or pitch hay?

Canada wants city boys, town boys, country boys, school boys, employed boys who can be spared for this emergency work on the farm.

What is a Canadian boy worth—as a coming citizen, as a physical factor, as one who works with his hands as well as with his head or heels?

His natural asset value is greater today than ever before. These husky growing chaps are becoming men over night, as they are called to take the place of our fallen or fighting sons.

And they are keen to enlist as Soldiers of the Soil while under military age. Don't forget that 15,000 did last year. They felt that they were thus "doing their bit" and so they were in a very definite and practical way.

Some were inclined to doubt their efficiency as farm helpers, but the great majority made good.

If there is present the parent of an eligible farm helping boy, what is your advice to him? Surely not to keep him home when he wants to go, surely not to discourage him if he is equal to the task and feels its call.

This present food call of Canada and the world is the most urgent and vital your boy may evey hear. It is a call that comes from a much wider area than this favoured land of ours, where no army has devastated our fields and no inhuman foe has laid low its farmsteads and exiled or killed its people.

The call comes across the seas, from trench and barrack and hospital, from cottage and castle, from food-rationed millions in Allied and neutral lands.

Boys wanted—Canadian boys wanted—at least 25,000 in all Canada—Wanted mighty soon—just as soon as they can be released from school or other work. They are wanted to be partners with a kind providence in producing-producing, producing things to eat for hungry mouths; hungry three times a day, every day in the week and every week of the year.

The world could not long stand eatless days.

Parents wanted, employers wanted to help the boys to this work; farmers wanted—kind-hearted farmers who have not forgotten what it feels like to be a boy.

Team work and team workers wanted to fight a relentless, determined enemy—to fight him with food.

25,000 boy farmers wanted. Will you be one? Will you help some boy to be one?

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Previous experience has shown that there are few of the phases of farm work the older boys cannot accomplish. Their main worth, perhaps, lies in the fact that by attending to the chores; looking after feeding and milking of cows, weeding and such other lighter but necessary farm work, they release the regular farm labour for the more strenuous farm tasks. Reports of work done last year show that the Soldiers of the Soil looked after the hoeing, harrowing, lighter seeding, weeding, raking, mowing, planting, churning and delivery of cream and milk, general farm chores, feeding of all live stock, and the letters received from farmers who had these older boys assisting them told not only of the good work done but also of the desire of these same farmers to have the boys help another year.

The productive capacity of 25,000 boys on the farm, according to authority, should be equal to at least five million bushels of wheat, if we take the labour of one boy as equal to the cultivation of ten acres of wheat at twenty bushels to the acre; which calculation it would appear is conservative.

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The fact of having this army of boy workers on the farm just at the age when likes and dislikes are formed will mean a great deal to the Dominion when, in later years, the life work of the present day youth is being decided.

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Apart from this aspect of the matter, the time spent by these Soldiers of the Soil on the farms throughout Canada will increase their health; broaden their vision; give them a fuller appreciation of what an important part in the worlds welfare the farmer plays, and furthermore these boy workers of the nation will return to their studies better fitted in every way—morally, physically and mentally—than if they had spent their vacations working in the cities or loafing at a summer resort.

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While wheat must be acknowledged as the main item, there are many other cereals of almost equal importance, such as barley, oats, corn and rye—and an increase in production will be necessary this year over that of previous years. A comparison of the import requirements of Great Britain, France and Italy covering these five cereals shows:—

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Ontario	7,500 more men needed for the spring and summer. 12,500 more for haying and harvest. 15,000 boys and 5,000 women.
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New Brunswick	1,500 to 2,000 more men needed.
Prince Edward Island	Barely enough.
British Columbia	Men scarce.
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USE FOR EVERYBODY.

[From the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*].

In these anxious and frugal days the conscientious producers, who have pretty generally pushed out the conscientious objectors, are asking themselves what more can they do toward winning the war—not just for the sake of victory, but for the sake of the free life of the world, the fair chance for humanity, the survival of high spiritual concepts, the triumph of the right.

Some of us consider ourselves valueless, or nearly so. We are all inclined to settle down into a dull blind rut of listlessness, feeling that we do not count. We have no rich gifts to put upon the altar. We have no rare talents to direct any sort of crusade "under spread ensigns marching." We leave to the mighty intellects the control and the supervision. We leave to the physically robust the active exercises of obedience to orders. In short, in the conviction of anemic impotence, we let the rest do our fighting for us, to make the world safe for us while we hug the fire and choose the cozy, comfortable nook. In the shadow of the wall, we sit and the tumult and the strain, the dust and the noise in the hot glare of brawling daylight go by on the other side.

But all the man-power, woman-power and child-power of the world are needed now. There are few perfect citizens. The business of the earth depends on those who are incomplete, on those whose souls outrun their bodies, on those whose reach exceeds their grasp, on those who would like to do more than they can do. The battle is not always to the strong. It is likely to go to the combined forces of those who are faithful unto the end in the few things they are able to do.

The country in this crisis depends on the last and the least among us. It expects its half-men to do their duty. It needs the services of the maimed and the halt. It needs those who have only one or two of their wits at work It needs us as long as we can stir a finger or wink an eye. If you cannot run a mile, you can walk ten feet. If you cannot lift a hundred-weight, you can raise a pound. Some work with a steam hammer, some ply a needle, some drive sheep and cows and some run locomotives; some are sick in bed and can do naught but pray; all are serving. It is not a country in which a crowd stands and waits in silence for the issue of distant battle; it is a

country in which all to the limits of their abilities are intensely striving with a common aim. When in doubt give all you have and do all you can, and you will not err. While the duty of the citizens of any other land is unfulfilled the heavier burden rests on us. When millions, deserting the cause of human freedom, bow their necks beneath the yoke it is for us to prove our ardent love of liberty by fighting the battle they refused to wage.

We are "all in it". We cannot escape our present manifest duty—though we may safely commit our ultimate destiny to the Power that has thus far led our nation and preserved us as a people unto this enormous and unprecedented hour.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

Canada is now supplying the following percentages of the Allies' import requirements:

	Canada's per cent. of Allies' War Requirements.
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Eggs	1.24
Cheese	66.96
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Barley	13.99
Oats	37.87
Rye	4.00
Corn	0.05

THE WAR LECTURE BUREAU.

STATEMENT OF ITS ORGANIZATION, PLANS, PROGRAMME, AND METHODS OF WORKING.

When Organized

The War Lecture Bureau was organized early in December of 1917.

Its Purpose

To afford the people of Canada further facilities for acquiring information concerning the War, and a clear understanding of its problems and obligations at home and abroad.

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The Bureau is assisted by a National Advisory Council under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto.

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It is the aim to have a representative or representatives in each city, town and village in Canada, who are willing to render a patriotic service by co-operating with the Bureau in carrying out its educational programme. The Bureau is already active in several provinces and the number of local representatives is being rapidly increased. The Bureau will welcome proffered help in this direction from places still unrepresented.

Methods

(1) By utilizing theatres, moving picture houses and other ready-made audiences for five-minute talks, on subjects connected with the war.

(2) By having addresses—of five minutes or longer— given to any audience to which access can be had. By way of illustration, war talks have already been given in Canadian Universities, colleges, collegiate institutes, high and public schools; at concerts, conventions, and clubs, and before church organizations; women's organizations are also welcoming these messages and offering the fullest help. Two County Councils have been addressed by their Wardens. Noon-hour talks have also been given in industrial plants.

Five-Minute Speeches

Addresses in theatres and moving picute houses are limited to five minutes, the time conceded by the managers of these places of amusement, and should in no circumstances be exceeded.

Duties of the Local Representative

To form, if he desires, a local committee to help him.

To secure a list of effective speakers who will be willing to take a turn at speaking as arranged.

To seek the co-operation of all who may assist.

To be on the alert to secure openings for addresses and to report weekly to the Bureau.

Topics for Speakers

The Bureau issues, from its headquarters, Ottawa, at frequent intervals, suggested topics for speakers—not to be followed verbatim, but to be used as the current theme. In this way addresses given in a stated period everywhere in Canada will be concentrated upon one predominent subject.

The Clergy

Copies of the Topics are also mailed to every one of the 8,000 clergymen of Canada, a large number of whom are making use of them following the regular Sunday service.

Making the Bureau Known.

Valuable preliminary work can be done by explaining the plan and scope of the Bureau to audiences and groups. Opportunities for such a representation can easily be secured.

The Press.

Local representatives and speakers will find the press sympathetic and willing to co-operate. They should be kept informed, therefore, of local arrangements.

Seek Co-operation.

Seek co-operation on every hand. It will be easily secured. Boards of Trade are behind the Bureau in some centres. Canadian, Rotary, Advertising, Kawanis, Credit Men's and other clubs will gladly held. So will the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. So will women's organizations. So will all kinds of patriotic societies.

A Worth While Service.

Feel assured, and assure others, that it is a worth-while service. You form a potent force in influencing public opinion. You are one of an all-Canadian army of volunteer helpers, who, through this agency of publicity, are contributing to the winning of the War.

War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC NO. 9 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | MARCH 15, 1918

SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL.

TO OUR BUREAU WORKERS.

The Bureau has been asked to get behind the recruiting campaign for boy labour for farms. Canada is in urgent need of 25,000 boy volunteers for farm work. From no other source can the necessary number of farm workers be obtained. In no other way can the Greater Production Campaign be a success.

We feel confident that every one of our War Lecture Bureau Workers will be pleased to render this special service which is desired of him. An exceptional opportunity is afforded of rendering a splendid patriotic service. Every boy who volunteers for farm work under the impulse of the spoken word of our Five Minute speakers will be a tribute to the growing influence of the Bureau. Let us do our part in raising the necessary 25,000 boy volunteers for farm work.

It is suggested that our Bureau Workers should indicate to their audiences to whom applications may be made locally, or where possible to receive them personally and transmit them to the proper authority.

The speaker who realizes the imperative need for this boy help as a contributing factor in increased food production, will have no difficulty in making an effective appeal, to both parents and boys of suitable age (15-19) and before every type of audience.

Do not deal with the wider question of food production in the meantime. That will follow shortly.

Let the slogan for this talk be:

CANADA WANTS 25,000 BOY FARM HELPERS.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION.

The average Canadian household today has been little affected by the war so far as food supplies are concerned, and for this reason too many of us do not fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation at home—as well as overseas.—Meatless days and such other regulations already passed may remind us of the necessity of being economical, but a fuller understanding is necessary if we are to not only save at home but also economize sufficiently to permit of the export of the necessary foodstuffs with which to help fill the already greatly depleted larders of our Allies.

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Previous experience has shown that there are few of the phases of farm work the older boys cannot accomplish. Their main worth, perhaps, lies in the fact that by attending to the chores; looking after feeding and milking of cows, weeding and such other lighter but necessary farm work, they release the regular farm labour for the more strenuous farm tasks. Reports of work done last year show that the Soldiers of the Soil looked after the hoeing, harrowing, lighter seeding, weeding, raking, mowing, planting, churning and delivery of cream and milk, general farm chores, feeding of all live stock, and the letters received from farmers who had these older boys assisting them told not only of the good work done but also of the desire of these same farmers to have the boys help another year.

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While wheat must be acknowledged as the main item, there are many other cereals of almost equal importance, such as barley, oats, corn and rye—and an increase in production will be necessary this year over that of previous years. A comparison of the import requirements of Great Britain, France and Italy covering these five cereals shows:—

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Five-Minute Speeches

Addresses in theatres and moving picute houses are limited to five minutes, the time conceded by the managers of these places of amusement, and should in no circumstances be exceeded.

Duties of the Local Representative

To form, if he desires, a local committee to help him.

To secure a list of effective speakers who will be willing to take a turn at speaking as arranged.

To seek the co-operation of all who may assist.

To be on the alert to secure openings for addresses and to report weekly to the Bureau.

Topics for Speakers

The Bureau issues, from its headquarters, Ottawa, at frequent intervals, suggested topics for speakers—not to be followed verbatim, but to be used as the current theme. In this way addresses given in a stated period everywhere in Canada will be concentrated upon one predominent subject.

The Clergy

Copies of the Topics are also mailed to every one of the 8,000 clergymen of Canada, a large number of whom are making use of them following the regular Sunday service.

Making the Bureau Known.

Valuable preliminary work can be done by explaining the plan and scope of the Bureau to audiences and groups. Opportunities for such a representation can easily be secured.

The Press.

Local representatives and speakers will find the press sympathetic and willing to co-operate. They should be kept informed, therefore, of local arrangements.

Seek Co-operation.

Seek co-operation on every hand. It will be easily secured. Boards of Trade are behind the Bureau in some centres. Canadian, Rotary, Advertising, Kawanis, Credit Men's and other clubs will gladly held. So will the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. So will women's organizations. So will all kinds of patriotic societies.

A Worth While Service.

Feel assured, and assure others, that it is a worth-while service. You form a potent force in influencing public opinion. You are one of an all-Canadian army of volunteer helpers, who, through this agency of publicity, are contributing to the winning of the War.

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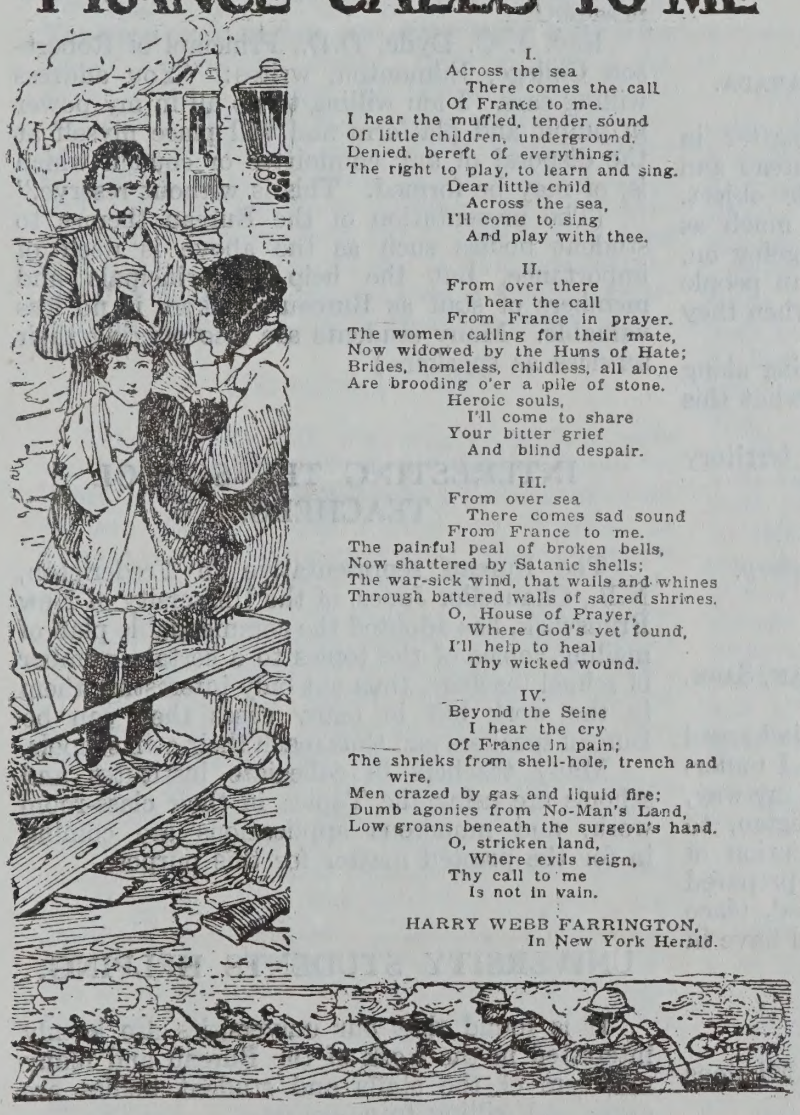
War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC NO. 10 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | MARCH 30, 1918

FRANCE CALLS TO ME



I.
Across the sea
There comes the call
Of France to me.
I hear the muffled, tender sound
Of little children, underground.
Denied, bereft of everything;
The right to play, to learn and sing.
Dear little child
Across the sea,
I'll come to sing
And play with thee.

II.
From over there
I hear the call
From France in prayer.
The women calling for their mate,
Now widowed by the Huns of Hate;
Brides, homeless, childless, all alone
Are brooding o'er a pile of stone.
Heroic souls,
I'll come to share
Your bitter grief
And blind despair.

III.
From over sea
There comes sad sound
From France to me.
The painful peal of broken bells,
Now shattered by Satanic shells;
The war-sick wind, that wails and whines
Through battered walls of sacred shrines.
O, House of Prayer,
Where God's yet found,
I'll help to heal
Thy wicked wound.

IV.
Beyond the Seine
I hear the cry
Of France in pain;
The shrieks from shell-hole, trench and wire,
Men crazed by gas and liquid fire;
Dumb agonies from No-Man's Land,
Low groans beneath the surgeon's hand.
O, stricken land,
Where evils reign,
Thy call to me
Is not in vain.

HARRY WEBB FARRINGTON,
In New York Herald.

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Commissioner W. F. Richards, head of the Salvation Army in Canada, expresses his warm approval of the Bureau in the following terms: "I personally, and our organization are with you in this work. The utmost publicity must be given in order that forces which may make for weakness may be overcome. Anything that we can do in this connection you know we will be only too glad to do.

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Pitt, who had vowed that England would fight on till France retired to her own territories, died in January, 1806, heart-broken because his country seemed to be ruined. The outlook remained black for years. By 1808, Napoleon had occupied Portugal. He had put his brother on the throne of Spain. Another brother was king of Holland. His brother-in-law, Murat, was made King of Naples. Napoleon himself was king of Italy. Europe, Napoleon, once said, was too small for him. He would reach out to Asia, to Africa by way of Egypt, even to America. He had had plans to conquer Canada and had thought it would be done by sending a force up the Mississippi and taking Canada in the rear.

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We too Shall Triumph.

The great nation against which we contended a hundred years ago is to-day our ally. France is with us in this war against military tyranny and will be to the end. The United States with its boundless resources has come into the struggle and her military strength is only beginning to be felt. We have on our side, two other great powers, Italy and Japan. In men and resources we are vastly superior to the enemy. It will take time to strike effectively but nothing like the time it took a century ago. To our ancestors this would not seem a long war.

Our danger is lest we grow weary by the delay. We owe a stern tenacity in the fight to the men who confronted trials heavier than ours. At last they triumphed. We, too, shall triumph if we but continue strong, and resolute.

THE BRITISH BULLDOG TENACITY STILL HOLDS.

As in the days of old the Bulldog Tenacity and spirit of unbeatableness is being evidenced in the big drive now going on. And, as in the days gone by we still find the man who knows we can't hang on much longer. We are all warned against super-optimism, but we must not by any chance develop a spirit of pessimism. The much talked of Spring Drive has, so far, proved a failure for the Kaiser and his "kulturists"— and if the Allies are able, as they have been, to withstand the opening attempt— not knowing what to expect, it is a foregone conclusion that they will also be able to withstand any further drives the Germans may make. Not only that, but the Allies will now be able to carry out their own offensive. Latest reports say that to the thousands of German casualties, the Allies have a very low percentage of killed and wounded. Conservation of man-power is the slogan of the Allies. To the German official mind men do not count.

We have held the line, we still hold the line. That is the all important fact.

The Caesars did not win in a day; Napoleon, with all his successes did not win in a day. Nothing that is worth while is accomplished in a day.

There isn't the least doubt about our winning. If you must be a super, be a super-optimist— not a super-pessimist.

BRING THE WAR NEAR.

A Five-Minute speaker is successful to the extent he can bring the war home to his hearers.

It is still a long way off to some—at least three thousand miles.

This is the effective way one of our newspaper enthusiasts put it: "Some folks act as though they were watching a spectacular performance from a grandstand seat. They don't realize they are in it. It is here—not over there. It is our war—not the Allies."

That's the point. It is OUR war!

OPEN DOORS TO BUREAU SPEAKERS.

The warm reception being given to the work and workers of the War Lecture Bureau, everywhere, is worthy of note and recognition.

The first men approached were the managers of the moving picture houses and theatres of Canada—nearly a thousand in number—and the response has been not only prompt, but cordial, and our Bureau workers are continually reporting on the courtesies extended to them.

A similar experience is being had in other avenues—in colleges, schools, societies, clubs, conventions. churches, etc. We know of no refusal to a request to have a Bureau worker present a Government message. But, we have received a number of invitations to send one of our speakers to address meetings, conventions and other gatherings.

This reciprocal interest and co-operation is appreciated by the Bureau as well as by the Bureau workers.

A Follow-up Suggestion.

A Five-Minute Speaker has adopted the excellent plan, where his time schedule will permit, of saying: "I haven't time to ask or answer questions, or to take the name of anyone wanting the Bureau literature, but I'll be in the lobby to render this service if I can." This is good business.

Our mailing lists have no less than 26,000 names to whom Bureau literature is sent. No less than 237 requests were received this last week. Our Bureau workers should advise their audiences that all literature is free—a postal is all that is necessary.

"I Mean Business."

As one of the speakers said: "I let the people know I mean business, and that my talk is important. It is surprising how many have suggested that I speak longer. Five minutes is my limit, however, and I stick right to it."

Would You Like to Help?

"Just before closing my five-minute talk," writes a Bureau speaker, "I extend an invitation to any of the audience who would like to assist me in spreading the truth about war matters." I have obtained valuable helpers in this way."

Send Bureau Topics.

One of our Western helpers in sending in his weekly report of talks given, added, "I am sending you quite a list of names of people who have requested copies of your Topics. As I only had twenty-five of them, I thought they had better all be sent from Headquarters; if I gave mine to twenty-five of those who asked me, the rest might feel slighted.

They're Worth It.

"I have to drive 18 miles to the post-office to get the Bureau matter, but it's well worth it," says a Bureau worker who lives in a rural section of the country.

The People Want Facts.

In an interesting letter from Saskatchewan, a Five-Minute man remarks: "The people are enthusiastic about your programme. They have always wanted facts and are now getting them. Your idea of making the Topics informative in character is well taken. Tell the people something they don't know and you'll keep their interest—and particularly so if you boil down the telling. Give them facts and omit all frills. Five minutes is my limit. I never exceed it.

A theatre manager scolded a Bureau speaker for letting too long a time elapse between his talk visits.

War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

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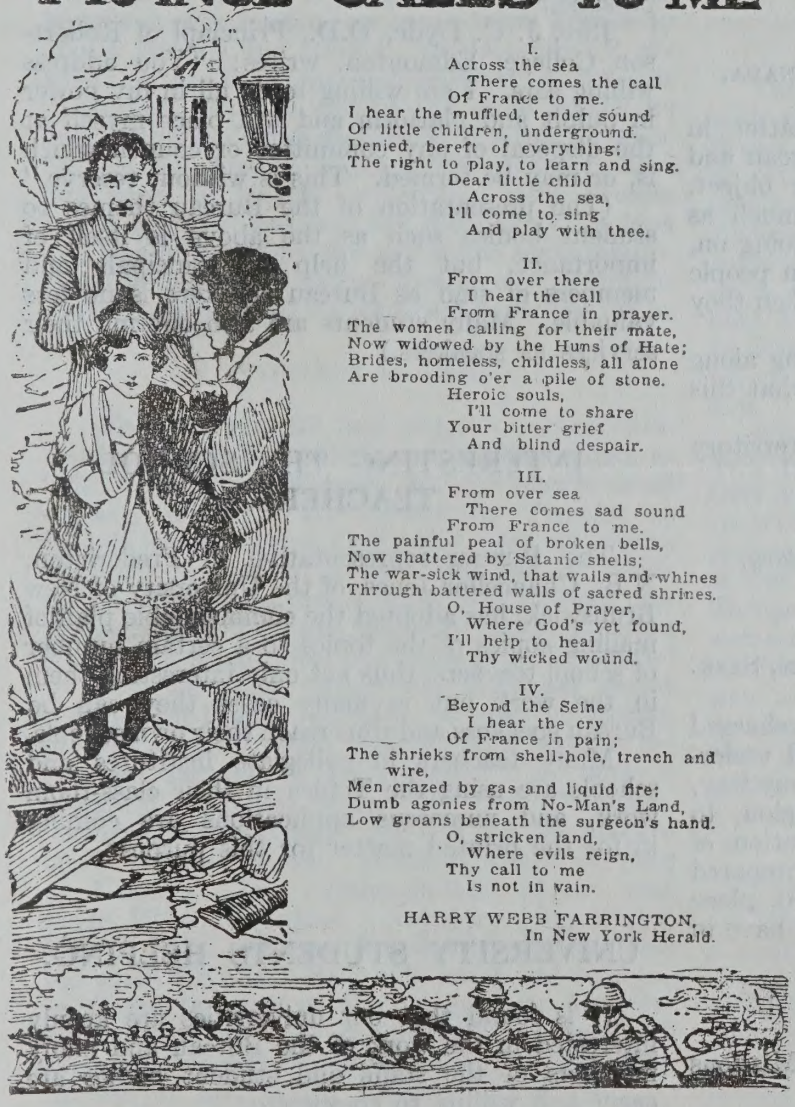

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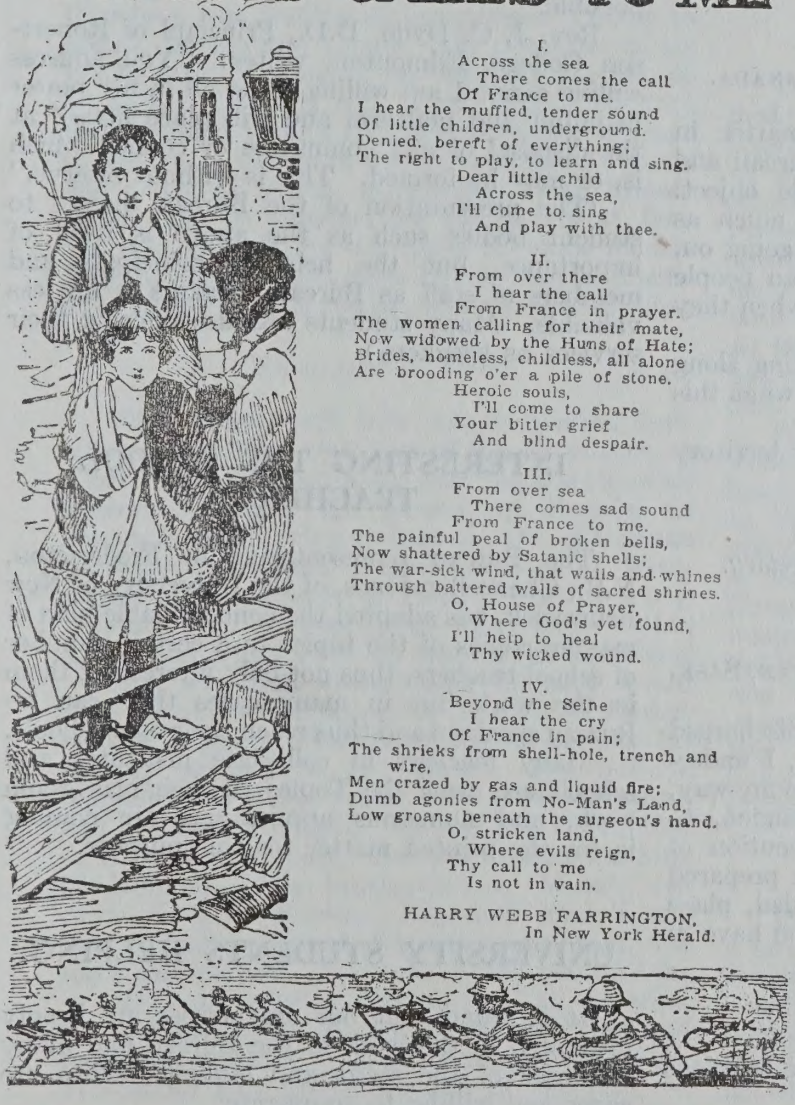
War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC No. 10 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | MARCH 30, 1918

FRANCE CALLS TO ME



I.
Across the sea
There comes the call
Of France to me.
I hear the muffled, tender sound
Of little children, underground.
Denied, bereft of everything;
The right to play, to learn and sing.
Dear little child
Across the sea,
I'll come to sing
And play with thee.

II.
From over there
I hear the call
From France in prayer.
The women calling for their mate,
Now widowed by the Huns of Hate;
Brides, homeless, childless, all alone
Are brooding o'er a pile of stone.
Heroic souls,
I'll come to share
Your bitter grief
And blind despair.

III.
From over sea
There comes sad sound
From France to me.
The painful peal of broken bells,
Now shattered by Satanic shells;
The war-sick wind, that wails and whines
Through battered walls of sacred shrines.
O, House of Prayer,
Where God's yet found,
I'll help to heal
Thy wicked wound.

IV.
Beyond the Seine
I hear the cry
Of France in pain;
The shrieks from shell-hole, trench and wire,
Men crazed by gas and liquid fire;
Dumb agonies from No-Man's Land,
Low groans beneath the surgeon's hand.
O, stricken land,
Where evils reign,
Thy call to me
Is not in vain.

HARRY WEBB FARRINGTON,
In New York Herald.

CO-OPERATION OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Commissioner W. F. Richards, head of the Salvation Army in Canada, expresses his warm approval of the Bureau in the following terms: "I personally, and our organization are with you in this work. The utmost publicity must be given in order that forces which may make for weakness may be overcome. Anything that we can do in this connection you know we will be only too glad to do.

WHAT SOME OF OUR GOOD FRIENDS SAY ABOUT THE BUREAU.

TORONTO GENERAL MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, March 18, 1918.

Resolution re War Lecture Bureau.

Moved by Rev. S. Boal, seconded by Rev. A. MacLurg: "That we heartily approve of the work of the War Lecture Bureau and wish the promoters of it God-speed in the good work."—Carried.

ENDORSATION OF REV. S. D. CHOWN, D.D.

The General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., expresses his approval in the following letter: "I cannot conceive of any more effective way of maintaining the morale of the people of Canada than by sending out communications from time to time from the War Lecture Bureau. These will steady and inspire our people when brought to their attention through the pulpit and by other means, and greatly stimulate public opinion for the successful prosecution of the war. The enterprise has my heartiest endorsation."

THE COMMENDATION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, of Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., writes the Bureau the following letter:—

"May I state that I am firmly convinced of the necessity of prosecuting the war with undiminished vigor. This conviction is based not only on patriotic premises but also on the religious principles which I as a Catholic Priest approve. Whenever I have an opportunity to address my fellow citizens or co-religionists, be assured that I shall endeavour to inspire them with the "Win-the-War" spirit."

A Jewish Rabbi Approves.

Rabbi S. Jacobs of the Holy Blossom Congregation, Toronto, writes: "I am strongly of opinion that every means should be taken of arousing enthusiasm for the cause for which England and her Allies are fighting, and which concerns us here in Canada quite as much as it does our Mother Country. For this reason I strongly approve of the aims and objects of the War Lecture Bureau, and will be glad to advocate them wherever possible. I consider this my duty as an Englishman by birth and a Canadian by adoption."

The Baptist Union of Western Canada.

We have looked over some of the matter in connection with the War Lecture Bureau and believe it to be a most commendable object. There is nothing our people need so much as accurate information regarding what is going on, and it has been proven that the Canadian people will respond in a most surprising way when they have the facts before them.

We believe the Government are working along right lines when they undertake to do what this War Lecture Bureau contemplates.

If there is anyhting we can do in our territory to co-operate, we will gladly do so."

A. B. Stovel, *President.*
C. H. Sayer, *General Secretary.*

Rev. Ernest J. Jones, Anglican, Govan, Sask.

As a loyal British subject and discharged soldier, realizing the need of this work, I undertake to use all opportunities that come in my way, in my capacity as a Minister of Religion, to stimulate public relation in the prosecution of the war to a satisfactory issue. I am prepared to help in the way stated and, if needed, place myself at your disposal for the work you have in hand.

Rev. W. Shearer (Supt. of Presbyterian Missions for Alta.), Calgary, Alta.

Thanks for "Suggested Theme" and the promise of more to follow. Two of my sons have already forfeited their lives and my eldest is now at the front. He was given a mission out on the prairies. I travel over a vast area of Alberta and have an opportunity of speaking somewhere every Sunday. I offered myself twice and was rejected. I am over 60 now. Still I can and am doing my bit this way.

Presbyterian Theological College Principals Approve.

Appended are three sample letters from the principals of Presbyterian Theological Colleges that indicate the cordial attitude of these important educational institutions.

Rev. Professor A. B. Baird, D.D., Principal of Manitoba College, writes: "I am ready to help the work of the War Lecture Bureau in any way within my power."

Rev. John McKay, D.D., Principal of Westminster College, Vancouver, writes: "Heartily endorse plan. Will co-operate in any way possible."

Rev. J. C. Dyde, D.D., Principl of Robertson College, Edmonton, writes: "You address willing ears. I am willing to do all in my power in pulpit and platform and will place myself at the disposal of any committee or council which is, or may be formed. This is without reserve."

(The presentation of the Bureau themes to student bodies such as the above is itself of importance, but the help of principals and members of staff as Bureau speakers is no less valuable. Many students are also offering their services as speakers.)

INTERESTING THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Bureau representative in Fredericton, N.B., Chancellor Jones, of the University of New Brunswick, has adopted the commendable plan of mailing copies of the topics to a certain number of school teachers, thus not only interesting them in the work but in many cases they can be Bureau speakers and thus reach their own schools.

Many teachers in collegiate institutes and schools are using the Topics in their class-room work, and numerous applications are coming in for the printed matter for this purpose.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HELPING.

It is found that our universities are keenly interested in the work of the Bureau and many members of the staffs and student bodies are eager and willing to co-operate.

As an illustration, in McMaster University, Toronto, Chancellor McCrimmon addressed his student-body on the Bureau, and as a result several students have offered their services as Five-minute Speakers, and others who conduct Sunday services will regularly use the topics.

It is suggested that local representatives get in touch with any universities and colleges in their localities with a view to securing similar co-operation.

SUGGESTED TOPIC No. 10.

A LESSON FROM THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.

With Russia crushed and helpless at the feet of Germany we are passing through trying days. But a century ago Britain had days even more trying. We think of Trafalgar as a great victory which gave us mastery of the sea for a hundred years.

Do we remember what happened just after Trafalgar? At the very moment of the battle Napoleon was leading an army from France to attack Austria and Russia. On December 2, six weeks after Trafalgar, he defeated Austria at Austerlitz. By the end of the same month he had occupied Vienna and dictated terms of peace to Austria. Austria down, he threatened Prussia and when, at length, in October, 1806, Prussia defied him, he smashed her completely at Jena and was in Berlin by the end of the same month. Here he issued the famous Decree closing practically all the ports of the continent to British ships.

Napoleon in 1807.

When Russia still held out, he pushed eastward and in July, 1807, forced Russia to sign, at Tilsit, a peace which made him the master of all western Europe. He carved up Prussia, as Prussia is now carving up Russia. Out of German territory he created a new kingdom of Westphalia with his brother as king. He set up a new Poland. And all these piled-up victories within a year and a half after our triumph at Trafalgar!

Pitt, who had vowed that England would fight on till France retired to her own territories, died in January, 1806, heart-broken because his country seemed to be ruined. The outlook remained black for years. By 1808, Napoleon had occupied Portugal. He had put his brother on the throne of Spain. Another brother was king of Holland. His brother-in-law, Murat, was made King of Naples. Napoleon himself was king of Italy. Europe, Napoleon, once said, was too small for him. He would reach out to Asia, to Africa by way of Egypt, even to America. He had had plans to conquer Canada and had thought it would be done by sending a force up the Mississippi and taking Canada in the rear.

Seven Long Years of Agony.

From 1805 to 1813, Britain had a dark outlook—seven long years of agony. We all know the famous poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," a kind of dirge for Britain's failure in Portugal in 1808 and 1809. Lisbon was the only great port in Europe to which Britain had free access and in 1810 and 1811 Wellington was able to hold on there only because of the defensive lines at Torres Vedras which protected the seaport.

It took the British five years to fight their way across Spain and get into France. As late as in 1812 Napoleon was certain of victory over all his enemies. His soldiers still believed that he was unconquerable. Sidney Smith was not ashamed to say publicly in 1807 that Britain could not win, that the blockade was useless, and that a French army would probably land in England. Eight years were required to prove him a false prophet but Britain fought on and won in 1814 and 1815.

The First Blow against Napoleon.

The first blow which struck down Napoleon's pride came from his own ally, Russia. He made Russia suffer bitterly by going to Moscow. But he could not hold his conquest. When Russia struck, others plucked up courage to strike too. Prussia rose on his retreating armies. So did Austria. Even with this menace he would not make peace when he might still have retained both his throne and the old frontiers of France. At last, all Europe saw that its only safety was his complete downfall and refused to treat with him.

We need to remember to-day that our fathers went through darker hours than any which we have yet faced. They made one great mistake. In 1802 they signed a premature peace by compromise—and in the following year were again at war! They fought the would-be conqueror of Europe for twenty-three long years. He held western Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. At one time, and that when Napoleon was strongest, Britain had no allies. Russia deserted her in 1807. Her taxes were crushing. Her people complained of famine. Croakers talked of a hopeless struggle with ruin at the end. Compared with those days ours are bright.

We too Shall Triumph.

The great nation against which we contended a hundred years ago is to-day our ally. France is with us in this war against military tyranny and will be to the end. The United States with its boundless resources has come into the struggle and her military strength is only beginning to be felt. We have on our side, two other great powers, Italy and Japan. In men and resources we are vastly superior to the enemy. It will take time to strike effectively but nothing like the time it took a century ago. To our ancestors this would not seem a long war.

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War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC No. 12 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | MAY 1, 1918

SUGGESTED TOPIC No. 12.

THE DUTY OF HOPE.

The past month has been the most anxious we have ever known, but when man's heart is suffering he lives by hope. Hope is now a duty. Do we really believe in our cause? Our men at the front do. Never a disheartening word from them. We also must keep constantly before us the good reasons we have for confidence.

1. We have come through Terrible Crises before.

The French and the English did not win the battle of the Marne to undergo final defeat; nor the first and second battles of Ypres. If in the first year when we were unprepared we did not go under, we shall not be overcome in this time of our strength. Then the enemy was relatively immensely stronger than he is to-day. But he did not reach Paris or Calais.

2. Men, Equipment, Experience, Generalship—all give us confidence.

The finest armies in the world are fighting for us. Their courage is superb. They hold even unto death. The new unified control under one supreme general will use our noble armies to the best advantage and place every ounce of strength where it is most needed.

3. The Violent Offensive by the Enemy is a token of desperation.

He would not waste his men by hundreds of thousands unless the conditions at home and his fear of coming defeat had made him desperate. And every attack fails unless it wins its objective soon. Each next attack has less chance of success than the preceding, because the best soldiers are being slaughtered and the morale of the armies is being impaired.

4. The Fine Spirit at Home.

Our boys at the front are superb. Their fathers and mothers and wives believe in them and endure quietly. We are all working better together. The man who stood idle has picked up his tools again. The weary woman is setting herself again to her Red Cross or other mission of mercy. The farmer with his town boy helper is bending his back to produce more food. Those who have money are loosening their purse-strings. Even those who can only criticise and complain keep their mouths shut up for very shame at such a time. All worthy people point to bright signs, knowing that we can add physical strength and staying power to our men by our courage and hope.

5. The Spirit of the United States.

The incoming of the United States has outweighed the defection of Russia. Her resources in men, energy, inventiveness, money are without limit. She is growing passionately earnest and is throwing them all into the struggle, and with us she will see it through. She will not fail.

6. The Righteous Cause Must Win.

We knew at the outset that we were in the right, now we know it far more truly. The treatment by Germany of Belgium, of the invaded parts of France, of Poland, of Armenia and lastly of Russia; her hideous cruelty, whether it be by the submarine or by air-raids on land; her hypocrisy, her treachery—all this has laid bare the wickedness of her system. If the world is to have such rulers then an end to our civilization. But we believe that the world is governed in righteousness. Therefore our cause must prevail.

GERMANY'S POISONED PROPAGANDA.

Evidences continue to accumulate of the poisoned propaganda still carried on by Germany, and that therefore calls for an offsetting one of truth. A Washington despatch, dated March 11, 1918, says:—One of the most potent means by which the morals of the Russian army and people have been undermined has been by systematic work in propaganda among Russian prisoners. Like most other German activities, this has been highly organized, and it shows greater psychological insight than many of the German methods. It is quite as unscrupulous and unrelenting as the measures by which the Germans crushed the physical powers of their prisoners."

The article then proceeds to describe a Russian illustrated paper, printed in Berlin, which was industriously circulated in the Russian army, barracks and prison camp. The prisoners read it since they had nothing else to read, and they fell under its spell. It was calculated to produce feelings of gloom, hopelessness, homesickness and thoughts of dear ones at home. They pictured the life of the lowly Russian people as it is affected by war; it laid emphasis on the poverty everywhere, the sick, hungry children, the sobbing mothers, the wan cripples neglected by all and begging at the cross-roads and in the streets. There was never a cheery line to be found in this German-made Russian literature given to the prisoners of war. Its tenor was always the same: German strength and prosperity; Russian weakness in the field and weakness at home.

Edgar Ensel Mowrer, special war correspondent in Italy, writes from Rome under date of February 17, 1918, regarding the German-Austrian " poisoned propaganda " among the Italian troops:

" To increase the infection the Italians in the trenches were subjected to a paper offensive in the form of myriad manifestos purporting to convey important items of news to the soldiers. These mendacious projectiles were shot from guns in the form of great shells, which broke on concussion with the earth and scattered them broadcast; they were dropped by airmen. The lies they told were stupid enough, but they attacked the Italian in his weakest point, which is national pride.

Chiefly they referred to the high-handedness of hypothetical British and French troops in Italian towns. They told of anti-war uprisings in a score of Italian cities. An entire illustrated pamphlet was dedicated to the Anglo-French oppression in Italy, " the most recent British colony."

Had it not produced its little effect, this sowing of lurid fantasy and lies would seem but a wild theatrical extravaganza. But when the sowing was deemed complete, Austrians and Germans went forward confidently to reap the harvest.

THE MURDER AT BRANDENBURG.

The burning alive of seven prisoners of war—one English sailor, one French soldier, and five Russians—in the German prison camp at Brandenburg is officially established. The statements of the British and German Governments agree on the fact. The fire was accidental; that is to be assumed. Eyewitnesses assert that when the prison shack took fire the Germans made no attempt to rescue the seven inmates; that they forcibly prevented other prisoners from going to the rescue; and that when the endangered men tried to climb out through the window, a sentry bayoneted them one after the other and they fell back into the flames. The first to suffer in this way was JOHN GENOWER, the English sailor, and his fate is thus described in a memorandum drawn up by eight Spanish sailors who saw it:

Those inside the dungeon were being choked. The Englishman broke the panes of a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his companions. The sentry, seeing him leaning out of the window, gave him a tremendous thrust in the chest. The wounded man fell like lead. A small but revolting struggle then took place. The prisoners attempted to get out, and the German soldier reddened his bayonet again and again with the blood of the men shut up, who saw with horror that the fire was increasing.

So say the Spanish sailors. An English prisoner of war, who tells the same story, adds that after the bayoneting of GENOWER " a rush forward " was made to break the place open, but we were " driven off by other armed Germans who had " arrived on the scene." Another eyewitness says that when he and other prisoners attempted to go to the rescue " they placed a cordon of " German soldiers at a distance of sixty yards " around the cells, with rifles loaded and fixed " bayonets, so that we could not get near."

The German Government, while admitting the death of GENOWER from fire, denies the other allegations. The German Government's word on any subject is worth nothing unless uncontradicted. In this case it is contradicted by the testimony of eyewitnesses; of the eight Spanish sailors taken from the Gravina, and of two prisoners of war. It will be assumed by everybody that the eight Spaniards and the two prisoners of war are telling the truth, especially as their stories all agree, and that the German Government is telling as much truth as it did when it officially assured the President of the United States that its submarine did not sink the Sussex.—*N. Y. Times.*

U.S.A. SENDING LARGE ARMY.

According to the revised estimate of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, the United States will have an army of 2,200,000 men by July 1. This means that by that date there will be 600,000 more men in training than were contemplated when the original estimates for the next fiscal year were sent to Congress. And as a result of the revision of these figures it is probable that an appropriation of $10,000,000,000 to $11,000,000,000 will be asked for the army. Upon this basis of increase, the army by the end of the year is likely to be up to the strength of 3,000,000 men.

It is also proposed to increase the strength of the marine corps from 30,000 to 75,000 men. The plan is to maintain a full division of 28,000 marines on the battlefields of France permanently, leaving 47,000 for replacements and reserves. When the United States became involved in the war the marine corps numbered but 15,000 men.

This is America's response to appeal of the allies for men to help defeat Germany.—*Wash. Post.*

WHAT BRITISH SOLDIERS SAW.

Reuter's Agency has received copies of carefully verified sworn statements which have been received from British soldiers who have returned from German prisoner camps and hospitals as to the systematic brutality practised upon Italian prisoners. These emanate not from one particular centre only, but from over a dozen different parts of Germany, and are confirmed by independent testimony. They are all of recent origin, as the persons by whom the evidence is given have lately left Germany, the majority having been released from the camps in question only a month ago. In regard to the camp at Langensalza evidence has been received from over a dozen independent sources. Some of it is given below:

Private J. Taylor, Essex Regiment, says: " In November about 2,000 Italian prisoners were brought in and put in a separate part of the camp behind barbed wire. They were unnecessarily knocked about by the non-commissioned officers and guards, who struck them with rifle butts and scabbards. The Italians seemed famished, and used to rush for their soup, which was the supposed cause of the guard's brutality. When I left they were still separated from us by barbed wire, so we could not help them with food, except one or two who slipped through the wire. Among these Italians were some who spoke English."

Lance-Corporal Horace Hills, Suffolks, says: " Five or six thousand Italians came in. They had travelled three or four days, and had had nothing at all to eat. After they arrived soup was brought in, and as they were starving they rushed at it. The Germans then dashed forward, and stabbed at them with their swords and bayonets, and killed and wounded a lot. Seven or eight Italians were dying of starvation every day in the camp. They had no parcels. I saw an Englishman give an Italian bread, and the Italian went down on his knees and kissed his hands."

Six or Seven Deaths a Day.

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SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | MAY 1, 1918

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2. Men, Equipment, Experience, Generalship—all give us confidence.

The finest armies in the world are fighting for us. Their courage is superb. They hold even unto death. The new unified control under one supreme general will use our noble armies to the best advantage and place every ounce of strength where it is most needed.

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The incoming of the United States has outweighed the defection of Russia. Her resources in men, energy, inventiveness, money are without limit. She is growing passionately earnest and is throwing them all into the struggle, and with us she will see it through. She will not fail.

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We knew at the outset that we were in the right, now we know it far more truly. The treatment by Germany of Belgium, of the invaded parts of France, of Poland, of Armenia and lastly of Russia; her hideous cruelty, whether it be by the submarine or by air-raids on land; her hypocrisy, her treachery—all this has laid bare the wickedness of her system. If the world is to have such rulers then an end to our civilization. But we believe that the world is governed in righteousness. Therefore our cause must prevail.

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So say the Spanish sailors. An English prisoner of war, who tells the same story, adds that after the bayoneting of GENOWER " a rush forward " was made to break the place open, but we were " driven off by other armed Germans who had " arrived on the scene." Another eyewitness says that when he and other prisoners attempted to go to the rescue " they placed a cordon of " German soldiers at a distance of sixty yards " around the cells, with rifles loaded and fixed " bayonets, so that we could not get near."

The German Government, while admitting the death of GENOWER from fire, denies the other allegations. The German Government's word on any subject is worth nothing unless uncontradicted. In this case it is contradicted by the testimony of eyewitnesses; of the eight Spanish sailors taken from the Gravina, and of two prisoners of war. It will be assumed by everybody that the eight Spaniards and the two prisoners of war are telling the truth, especially as their stories all agree, and that the German Government is telling as much truth as it did when it officially assured the President of the United States that its submarine did not sink the Sussex.—*N. Y. Times.*

U.S.A. SENDING LARGE ARMY.

According to the revised estimate of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, the United States will have an army of 2,200,000 men by July 1. This means that by that date there will be 600,000 more men in training than were contemplated when the original estimates for the next fiscal year were sent to Congress. And as a result of the revision of these figures it is probable that an appropriation of $10,000,000,000 to $11,000,000,000 will be asked for the army. Upon this basis of increase, the army by the end of the year is likely to be up to the strength of 3,000,000 men.

It is also proposed to increase the strength of the marine corps from 30,000 to 75,000 men. The plan is to maintain a full division of 28,000 marines on the battlefields of France permanently, leaving 47,000 for replacements and reserves. When the United States became involved in the war the marine corps numbered but 15,000 men.

This is America's response to appeal of the allies for men to help defeat Germany.—*Wash. Post.*

WHAT BRITISH SOLDIERS SAW.

Reuter's Agency has received copies of carefully verified sworn statements which have been received from British soldiers who have returned from German prisoner camps and hospitals as to the systematic brutality practised upon Italian prisoners. These emanate not from one particular centre only, but from over a dozen different parts of Germany, and are confirmed by independent testimony. They are all of recent origin, as the persons by whom the evidence is given have lately left Germany, the majority having been released from the camps in question only a month ago. In regard to the camp at Langensalza evidence has been received from over a dozen independent sources. Some of it is given below:

Private J. Taylor, Essex Regiment, says: " In November about 2,000 Italian prisoners were brought in and put in a separate part of the camp behind barbed wire. They were unnecessarily knocked about by the non-commissioned officers and guards, who struck them with rifle butts and scabbards. The Italians seemed famished, and used to rush for their soup, which was the supposed cause of the guard's brutality. When I left they were still separated from us by barbed wire, so we could not help them with food, except one or two who slipped through the wire. Among these Italians were some who spoke English."

Lance-Corporal Horace Hills, Suffolks, says: " Five or six thousand Italians came in. They had travelled three or four days, and had had nothing at all to eat. After they arrived soup was brought in, and as they were starving they rushed at it. The Germans then dashed forward, and stabbed at them with their swords and bayonets, and killed and wounded a lot. Seven or eight Italians were dying of starvation every day in the camp. They had no parcels. I saw an Englishman give an Italian bread, and the Italian went down on his knees and kissed his hands."

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The burning alive of seven prisoners of war—one English sailor, one French soldier, and five Russians—in the German prison camp at Brandenburg is officially established. The statements of the British and German Governments agree on the fact. The fire was accidental; that is to be assumed. Eyewitnesses assert that when the prison shack took fire the Germans made no attempt to rescue the seven inmates; that they forcibly prevented other prisoners from going to the rescue; and that when the endangered men tried to climb out through the window, a sentry bayoneted them one after the other and they fell back into the flames. The first to suffer in this way was JOHN GENOWER, the English sailor, and his fate is thus described in a memorandum drawn up by eight Spanish sailors who saw it:

Those inside the dungeon were being choked. The Englishman broke the panes of a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his companions. The sentry, seeing him leaning out of the window, gave him a tremendous thrust in the chest. The wounded man fell like lead. A small but revolting struggle then took place. The prisoners attempted to get out, and the German soldier reddened his bayonet again and again with the blood of the men shut up, who saw with horror that the fire was increasing.

So say the Spanish sailors. An English prisoner of war, who tells the same story, adds that after the bayoneting of GENOWER " a rush forward " was made to break the place open, but we were " driven off by other armed Germans who had " arrived on the scene." Another eyewitness says that when he and other prisoners attempted to go to the rescue " they placed a cordon of " German soldiers at a distance of sixty yards " around the cells, with rifles loaded and fixed " bayonets, so that we could not get near."

The German Government, while admitting the death of GENOWER from fire, denies the other allegations. The German Government's word on any subject is worth nothing unless uncontradicted. In this case it is contradicted by the testimony of eyewitnesses; of the eight Spanish sailors taken from the Gravina, and of two prisoners of war. It will be assumed by everybody that the eight Spaniards and the two prisoners of war are telling the truth, especially as their stories all agree, and that the German Government is telling as much truth as it did when it officially assured the President of the United States that its submarine did not sink the Sussex.—*N. Y. Times.*

U.S.A. SENDING LARGE ARMY.

According to the revised estimate of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, the United States will have an army of 2,200,000 men by July 1. This means that by that date there will be 600,000 more men in training than were contemplated when the original estimates for the next fiscal year were sent to Congress. And as a result of the revision of these figures it is probable that an appropriation of $10,000,000,000 to $11,000,000,000 will be asked for the army. Upon this basis of increase, the army by the end of the year is likely to be up to the strength of 3,000,000 men.

It is also proposed to increase the strength of the marine corps from 30,000 to 75,000 men. The plan is to maintain a full division of 28,000 marines on the battlefields of France permanently, leaving 47,000 for replacements and reserves. When the United States became involved in the war the marine corps numbered but 15,000 men.

This is America's response to appeal of the allies for men to help defeat Germany.—*Wash. Post.*

WHAT BRITISH SOLDIERS SAW.

Reuter's Agency has received copies of carefully verified sworn statements which have been received from British soldiers who have returned from German prisoner camps and hospitals as to the systematic brutality practised upon Italian prisoners. These emanate not from one particular centre only, but from over a dozen different parts of Germany, and are confirmed by independent testimony. They are all of recent origin, as the persons by whom the evidence is given have lately left Germany, the majority having been released from the camps in question only a month ago. In regard to the camp at Langensalza evidence has been received from over a dozen independent sources. Some of it is given below:

Private J. Taylor, Essex Regiment, says: "In November about 2,000 Italian prisoners were brought in and put in a separate part of the camp behind barbed wire. They were unnecessarily knocked about by the non-commissioned officers and guards, who struck them with rifle butts and scabbards. The Italians seemed famished, and used to rush for their soup, which was the supposed cause of the guard's brutality. When I left they were still separated from us by barbed wire, so we could not help them with food, except one or two who slipped through the wire. Among these Italians were some who spoke English."

Lance-Corporal Horace Hills, Suffolks, says: "Five or six thousand Italians came in. They had travelled three or four days, and had had nothing at all to eat. After they arrived soup was brought in, and as they were starving they rushed at it. The Germans then dashed forward, and stabbed at them with their swords and bayonets, and killed and wounded a lot. Seven or eight Italians were dying of starvation every day in the camp. They had no parcels. I saw an Englishman give an Italian bread, and the Italian went down on his knees and kissed his hands."

Six or Seven Deaths a Day.

Lance-Corporal H. J. Dadd, London Regiment, says: "There is a strong feeling amongst the English prisoners that something should be done for the Italian prisoners, who are being badly fed and generally pulled and knocked about, and who are, I understand, in our camp dying at the rate of six or seven a day through starvation and dysentery. I have seen them run to pick up a piece of carrot peel."

From Dulmen camp there are also many independent witnesses of the way in which Italian prisoners are treated. Private Vaughan says the Italians are shamefully kicked and knocked about in every way. Private Lee says Italian prisoners are treated worse than others. Lance-Corporal Greig says the Italians were brought in in a terrible state, and absolutely starving. "We used to give them our German ration whenever we could manage it, and they ate it ravenously." Private Baxter says the 2,000 Italians in Dulmen are starving, and absolutely mad with hunger.

Private W. S. Jeffrey, Australian I.F., says: "The Italians were treated the worst. I have seen them knocked about by the Germans. The Italians tried to get into the working parties, in order that they might get more food. They used to gather round the gate leading to the camp, and the Germans used to drive them back with the butts of their rifles."

From Cassel Trooper Finalay reports that the Italians are worse treated than the British, and that they are struck and pushed about by the German corporals. Bandsman Eliaison saw an Italian bayoneted for going round asking for soup.—Reality.

WHAT GERMANY HAS LOST.

She has lost her high seas commerce.

She has, therefore, lost her foreign trade.

She has lost her last colony, with the successful conclusion of the East African campaign.

She has lost the respect and confidence of most of the nations.

She has lost her former leadership in many realms.

She has lost her monopoly of the dye trade.

She has lost many of her patent rights, that were once a source of great wealth.

She has lost her supply sources of many raw materials that are essential to her industrial life.

She has lost millions of her sons.

She has lost her soul.

GERMANY'S RATIONS TODAY.

When we see the quantities allotted to the German soldiers and civilian populations by the Food Controllers of the Central Powers, we can appreciate more fully how well off Canada and Canadians are.

The German Soldier.

The standard ration of Bread is 1 lb. 5 oz. a day, which is increased in the front line to 1 lb. 10 oz., and the latter scale is the maximum given to young soldiers and to troops engaged in strenuous work.

Meat or Fish is allowed only for six days a week; on the seventh its place is taken by 5 oz. of Flour.

The Meat ration is $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of fresh, salted, or frozen meat, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of smoked or tinned.

When fish is given in place of meat, the allowance is $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of salt herrings or a fixed weight of other kinds.

Troops in the front line may get up to $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of meat, but when they do it is taken out of the allowances for the rest.

The Potato ration is $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but it may be replaced by a number of substitutes, such as rice or swedes.

The soldier is also allowed a pound of pickled cabbage or, in its place, various quantities of bottled spinach, preserved lettuce, and so forth, or $4\frac{3}{8}$ oz. of cooking fruit.

The Fat ration is 2 oz. of butter or tinned fat pork, but when this cannot be supplied its place is taken by $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of sausage or black pudding or $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of jam or 1 oz. of marmalade.

Cheese is allowed only on four days a month—$1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. each time.

The daily allowance of Sugar is $\frac{3}{5}$ oz.

"Coffee" is given only on six days a week, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. which goes by that name is made up in nearly equal portions of real coffee, "malt or barley coffee," and chicory. The weekly allowance of Tea is $\frac{1}{15}$ oz. Cocoa is given only by doctor's orders.

The Civilian.

The civilian gets his rations, as a German newspaper puts it, "if sufficient supplies are in the hands of the authorities." That important condition, as we know from frequent complaints, is often unfulfilled.

The nominal weekly allowance of Bread varies from just over $3\frac{3}{4}$ lb. in Dusseldorf to 4 lb. 6 oz. in Dresden and Munich. In Berlin it is just over $4\frac{1}{4}$ lb. In some cases there is an additional weekly ration of Flour—generally from 1 oz. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and also an ounce or two of cereal preparations like groats or malted barley.

The weekly allowance of Meat is, up and down, about half a pound a head. In none of the cities has it exceeded $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz., and it sometimes falls as low as $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Where Sausage is available in addition, the highest allowance recorded is $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Where Fish makes its appearance, it is generally rationed at less than 1 oz. a head weekly, and the allowance of Eggs ranges from one to four per month.

The weekly allowance of Potatoes is 7 lb. to 8 lb., with 2 lb. or 3 lb. extra in places for "heavy workers."

The weekly allowance of Butter or Margarine is rarely above 3 oz.

The Cheese ration varies from 1 oz. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weekly, according to the supply.

The Sugar ration is from $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz. weekly, with an extra allowance for very young children. Jam, Treacle, or "artificial" Honey is divided according to the local supplies. The rations are sometimes cut as fine as $\frac{7}{10}$ of an ounce weekly.

"Coffee substitutes"—there is no mention of real coffee—are portioned out as they can be obtained—sometimes in quantities of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. a week.

Such as they are, the rations are often nominal, and the population does not receive anything like the full amount.

The *Vorwarts* mentions a commune which "received during the last six weeks one egg and a little German tea . . . Nothing else is provided but fresh vegetables . . . and the regulation 7 lb. of potatoes."—Reality.

BUREAU BULLETS.

Think out clearly and keep in mind the fundamentals of the War, and good results cannot but follow your talks.

The aim of the Five-Minute speakers should by the use of reliable facts and sane reasoning be to inspire deeper convictions, greater sacrifices and a determined effort to help win the war.

Be careful to avoid exaggeration, and over statements. They will defeat our purpose.

The Five-Minute speaker is a translator of important messages.

Know your subject if you would move your audience.

Speakers are invited to send in an outline of a five-minute talk.

Some groups of local speakers are having meetings or conferences, and thus getting acquainted with each other. The plan works well wherever followed.

Aim at a hundred per cent activity in your centre. That is the way to reach a hundred per cent effectiveness.

Arrange an occasional flying squadron of speakers to motor to a series of near-by towns and villages and rural centres and so work up interest in your work, by arranging for meetings in school-houses, churches, halls, etc. This can often be done under the auspices of a local organization that will be glad to render such a service. In such cases, longer addresses than the five-minute ones can possibly be given.

War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC No 13 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | JUNE 10, 1918

SUGGESTED TOPIC No 13.

ENCOURAGEMENTS FOR RENEWED SACRIFICE.

At the present time, when we are straining to the uttermost, we may do well to keep in mind that it is probably the most difficult period for us in the war; that if we hold now, as we are doing, and throw all our strength and resources into the struggle, as we are being urged to do, we shall surely win, for the future is to be decided on the Western Front.

Success in the East.

Even the East is not by any means all dark. India is steadfast, Egypt is secure, great successes have been ours in Mesopotamia and in Palestine. Moreover, hitherto the foe has not been able to advance against Salonika, the key of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Signs of Failure in Central Europe.

Most hopeful of all for us is the fact that large sections of Austria, inhabited by the Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs, are rising against the tyranny of the Hapsburgs and the German-Magyar elements which are in control. When the people are in revolt and only restrained by force, the armies, consisting of men who are virtually enslaved, cannot endure as do those whose hearts are in the struggle. The Austria of today is failing within. The frantic lie of Her Emperor, denying the import of the letter of his brother-in-law to the French president, is a proof at once of fear and of partial collapse. Russia has failed us. Roumania has been betrayed and defeated, but there are more troubles in the near East for the Teutons than there are for us.

Westward the Land is Bright.

Dark, however, as the East is, Westward the land is bright. The American Commonwealth is arming and its people like those of Britain, France and Canada, are of the stuff that when once they have put their hand to the plough they will not turn back. Meantime, we must hold the line. This summer is all important. These immediate months are critical. Now is the time for redoubled effort. The strain will probably not continue to be so great for very long. The country will not be stripped bare before new strength is at our side. Our new Allies are already giving great help.

Encouragement from Distinguished Visitors.

Three distinguished visitors to Canada have recently cheered us—The Earl of Reading, British Ambassador; Hon. William C. Redfield, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, and Hon. Elihu Root. The Earl of Reading, who knows both Britain and the United States, spoke in glowing terms of the aid that even now our American friends are rendering. They, with us, will decide this matter on the Western front, and on the Western ocean.

Slowly but surely the submarine menace is being lessened by joint action. Even more quickly the shipping tonnage of the Allies is increasing. The Hon. Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce for the United States, said that in the United States there are five groups of steel industries, each one of which is larger than the Krupp works at Essen. Over 500,000 men are now in France and millions are now under training. Mr. Root, speaking for his own people, assured us that though they had come to realize their duty slowly, now they have a passionate conviction and that they will fight to the end for the invincible cause of undying liberty and righteousness.

An Undivided People.

Not the least sign of the purpose they have and of the undivided strength they will bring to us is in the fine unity that pervades the people. That spirit is manifested in what President Wilson has done. He asked Mr. Root, a Republican and a critic of his actions, to head a mission to Russia, and he has induced Mr. Hughes, his defeated opponent at the last elections, to investigate the causes of delay in carrying out certain war-work.

Realize the Duties of a Free People.

It remains for us to show a like unity of spirit, to rise to the privilege of free people by willingly taking on ourselves any necessary burden for the purpose of winning the war and preserving our freedom, and to give our sons, our effort, our money, our thought—everything at the moment, for

"Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
* * * *
For while the tired waves vainly breaking
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back through creeks and inlets making
Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

The mighty tide is moving under the force of the irresistible Power that makes for righteousness.

Victory comes nearer each day.

THE EARL OF READING.

[Extracts from address given in Toronto, May 17, 1918.]

Why was it now that they were ready to continue to the end? It was because they saw plainly that this was not a struggle between one nation and another, between a dynasty and a democracy, but a struggle between two systems of governments. There is no room for the two systems to exist in the civilized world. There is no room for one of these systems to exist wherever the world is civilized."

Never has the struggle between good and bad been so illustrated in life as in the titanic struggle now raging. As it was, so we had to meet it. The question now is, "Do we continue to the end, till we have the peace that we think is just or right, or will we take a peace dictated by Germany?"

They would continue until they attained that liberty which alone made life worth the living. The allies were standing for the true against the false, for the rights of little nations; they were standing against false ideals which maintained that nothing was worth having that was not obtained by might.

"To them we will say, as in the beginning, 'You may win battles, you may drive back our lines, some of us may even lose our lives—in the end the victory is as certain as the day follows night.' "

The allies would allow nothing to deflect them from their course; they would pursue the road that they had mapped out for themselves, until the end. The end was far away, but it was there. There would be crises to surmount, but there would never be a last crisis until the end, when liberty would be secure for all the world, when the world could at last sleep in peace, without the dream of Teuton aggression to haunt it.

HON. WM. C. REDFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Extracts from speech of Hon. Wm. C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, given at Ottawa, May 20, 1918.

" Think of our boys over there bearing the burden in the heat of the day. What are they? What do they represent? They represent all the simple things of life which are challenged now. Your boys and ours are fighting for home, for the honour of womanhood, for the protection of childhood; they are fighting for a civilization of a thousand years now questioned and attacked by the brutal Hun.

" There came little by little into the minds of the American people the realization that this was a case such as the world had never seen before, or which the teachings of the past seemed wholly unfitted. They had to readjust all the ideals they had. What force was big enough to accomplish this? The whole struggle on our part had been a gradual comprehension, then apprehension and then the seizing of a moral ideal. There came into our hearts thoughts of unbelievable evil, calling on us to forget the past, to sacrifice the present until this thing was done away with for ever.

" You cannot hold the United States back from a war against evil and wrong. It goes into the score of all our fathers have taught us. It is a British and American tradition that as the knights of the round table went forth, so must we do our share in a common struggle for righteousness.

" We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against the powers—the rulers of wickedness and spiritual evil in high places. Our flags are the entwined flags of the Almighty bearing His Truth, our sons the messengers of the Almighty, bearing his message of righteousness. Our boys are going forth in a spirit that we can say of those who die: ' Thou diest the blessed martyr.' We will give all we can if need be, for it will not be worth while here to stay if this evil thing is not crushed."

A CONFLICT OF RACIAL IDEALS.

Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, thus concisely explains the origin of the war:

" From the very day it broke out the war has been a struggle between two tendencies: one, the spirit of conquest and autocracy; the other, the spirit of liberty and justice. It could not be otherwise. Such conflicts have taken place since the downfall of Rome.

If civilization and progress are not to become vain and meaningless, this war must be brought to a definite victory. Without such a victory the world in its evolution will be turned backward for centuries to come.

As it is a struggle between principles, it is also a struggle between races that personify these

principles, and these races have been in opposition for twenty centuries. . . .

"Strabo tells us the Germans fight for booty, the Gallic Celts for honour. Since that contrast was drawn between the two principal races of Europe there has been no change in them.

"Now consider the history of Europe for the last twenty centuries. It is plain to be seen that in all this time these two races have remained clearly distinct. The Teutons have spent their time and energy in struggling for the political and material subjugation of other peoples as well as their own. Their arms have always been the same—sword and fire. Militarism has been throughout their principal industry."

BEWARE OF GERMAN LIES.

German lies are in continual circulation throughout Canada. Scarcely a day passes without some new tale. Generally it is a story of malfeasance on the part of a prominent civilian or military officer. It may be a whisper that some Cabinet Minister is hoarding sugar, or that some well-known loyalist has an unsavoury past, a doubtful present, and the promise of a brimstone future.

Where do these rumors rise? Anyone knows that. They come from the German agents living in every considerable community of Canada. Some may be on salary. Others may be volunteer supporters of the enemy. How do the stories become current? By the carelessness of loyal people, by their habit of yielding to the gossip-impulse.

Men and women who do not bridle their tongues are not desirable citizens in time of war. The gossip-lovers must know that the weird tales they hear are not true. But they find a dark pleasure and satisfaction in compelling the eyebrows of their associates to shoot up and form the arch of astonishment. Thus the stories travel, and weak-minded persons are disturbed. The man who hears a palpable lie will be wise to demand proof of the whisperer.—Toronto Daily News.

GERMANY AND "THE NEXT WAR."

Some months ago a cable despatch announced the publication in Germany of a book on the war by Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Lieutenant-General and Deputy Chief of the German Imperial Staff. "Deductions from the World War," as the volume was entitled, was written for German consumption and its export was prohibited. A few copies found their way across the frontier. and the translation is now made available, a few suggestive extracts are here given.

"Only under the absolute command of a war lord can an army achieve a really vigorous development. It cannot be emphasized too often what an immense debt the Prussian army—and therewith all Germany—owes to the Prussian Kings.

"Nobody can undertake to guarantee a long period of peace . . . a lasting peace is guaranteed only by strong armaments.

"War has its basis in human nature, and as long as human nature remains unaltered, war will continue to exist, as it has existed already for thousands of years. The often quoted saying of Moltke that wars are inhuman, but eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream, will continue to be true.

"We miscontrue reality, if we imagine that it is possible to rid the world of war by means of mutual agreements. Such agreements will, in the future, as in the past, be concluded from time to time between States. The further development of international courts of arbitration, and the elimination of many causes of dispute by their agency, lie within the realm of possibility, but any such agreements will after all only be treaties which will not on every occasion be capable of holding in check the forces seething within the States. Therefore the idea of a universal league for the preservation of peace remains a Utopia, and would be felt as an intolerable tutelage by any great and proud-spirited nation.

"In any event, as regards us Germans, the World War should disencumber us once and for all of any vague cosmopolitan sentimentality. If our enemies, both our secret and our avowed enemies, make professions of this nature, that is for us sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them.

"In the future, as in the past, the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its belaurelled young fleet."

This frank revelation of the Prussian mentality emphasizes the absolute necessity of an Allied victory of the most overwhelming character.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

The British have reached the strategic position in which their enemies have ever found them the most dangerous.

"With our backs to the wall," says Haig.

"With our backs to the wall," said Wellington at Torres Vedras. Over against the famous 'wall' of Torres Vedras.

"With our backs to the wall," said Drake, Hawkins and "My Lord Howard" when the Spanish Armada came riding into sight and interrupted—or, rather, failed to interrupt—a famous game of bowls.

The Haig message has not only stiffened the wearied ranks of his hard-beset army, but it has sounded like a trumpet-call across the allied world to hearten the watching millions who know so well what they each personally have at stake in this terrific struggle. The British armies stand as *the buckler of democratic liberty*. We all know

only too surely in what a tragic position the defenders of democracy would be if the Anglo-French armies found themselves unable to dam back this renewed Teuton tide.

It will not be unfitting, however, for our people to stand with metaphorically bared heads while this tragic, this devastating conflict rages. It is our lives which are being defended. Our liberties are at stake. Our democracy will be in deadly danger if the lines of khaki and "disappearing blue" are broken. They are admittedly waiting for our soldiers to deliver the winning blow. But as they hold—as many, sorrowfully many, of them fall—we can bow gravely with the sincere and heartfelt grief we so keenly feel and then look up with the pride, the confidence, the comradeship, their splendid courage calls up in all our hearts.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A MESSAGE FOR FIVE-MINUTE MEN.

Contributed specially by Grenville Kleiser, New York (former Canadian), author of several books on public speaking and kindred subjects.

As the name implies, you are expected as a Five-Minute Man to make a speech in five minutes. In order to do this effectively you should carefully observe several important things.

Speaking at a moderate rate, you can express about six hundred words in five minutes. If you use more words, you must either speak rapidly to crowd them into the required space of time, in which case you will probably impair the effectiveness of your speech, or speaking at a moderate rate you must necessarily exceed your time limit of five minutes and thus break faith with your audience.

It is highly important, therefore, that you cultivate your time-sense, so that you will know instinctively when you have consumed five minutes. A good plan is to write out and practise aloud a series of five minute speeches, until a sense of their length is deeply impressed on your mind.

You will find one of the best exercises for developing your public speaking powers is to stand for a few minutes every day and read aloud from a book of speeches or standard literature. Do not read in the usual mechanical style, but speak the words as if they emanated from your own mind. At the same time imagine yourself addressing a large audience.

This simple practice of *fitting words to the lips* will yield most the gratifying results. It will rapidly increase your vocabulary and fluency of speech, and develop your self-confidence and personality.

Bear in mind that the cardinal qualities for making an effective public speech are *simplicity, directness,* and *sincerity.* Do not declaim, nor attempt to make a great speech. As a plain man-to-man speaker with a real message, you may succeed well, but as a so-called "orator" you may ignobly fail.

The purpose of your speaking is twofold: first, to convince your hearers of the truth of what you say; second, to persuade them to act as you desire. Therefore it is imperative that you have a clear-cut message in your own mind, and know how to convey it to others by means of appropriate language and feeling.

Be sure that you know precisely the message you wish to convey to others. Practise your speech over and over again until the thoughts, but not necessarily the words, are deeply engraved on your mind. This will give you the first essential of knowing what to say.

Next study the most effective means of expressing your message. Speak it aloud and note its effect on your own ear. Be your own severe critic. Ask yourself if you would be convinced and persuaded by it if so delivered by some one else. Let your profound belief in what you say express itself in genuine feeling and earnestness. This will give you the second essential of knowing how to say it.

It will be of practical value to you in your public speaking to realize the important duty which devolves upon you, that you are speaking in behalf of a great and worthy cause, and are inspired solely by a desire to render unselfish service to your fellow men.

WHAT FIVE-MINUTE MEN REPORT.

The reports of Bureau speakers indicate the reception accorded them by audiences. A few sample expressions are: "Well received by audience and management"; "audience very attentive"; "appreciative"; "sympathetic"; "audience interested and attentive"; "favourable"; "enthusiastic for greater production"; "very attentive and evidently sympathetic"; "receptive"; "audience wanted more"; "enthusiastic to an unusual degree"; "expressed approval"; "audience most sympathetic"; "splendid reception"; "from inquiries afterward, had good effect"; "reasonably good attention"; "sympathetic applause at end"; "attentive but not demonstrative"; "full house, well received"; "address much appreciated"; "close attention"; "good applause"; "audience applauded"; "enthusiastic"; "audience seemed pleased and surprised"; "management pleased"; "audience applauded points"; "proprietor pleased"; "manager said: 'I enjoyed it'"; "Come as often as you can," said the manager; "proprietor very cordial"; "manager most courteous"; "invited to come back"; "good hearing."

These extracts disprove the opinion sometimes expressed that audiences are averse to hearing live national and war themes presented in a forcible, attractive way. The reverse is overwhelmingly the case.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The Bureau recently sent letters to the public school inspectors of Ontario asking their co-operation. The response has been most gratifying.

Mr. J. H. Smith, M.A., Chatham, writes; "I can use the Topics on many occasions. Any help I can render will be gladly given."

Mr. Thos. Jamieson, M.A., Ottawa, suggests a method by which teachers, pupils and parents might be reached through meetings in Township centres.

Mr. H. H. Burgess, Owen Sound.—"Please mail me copies of the Topics. This County (Gray) has four Victoria Crosses to its credit."

Mr. A. Odell, Cobourg.—"I would like every school in my inspectorate to be supplied with the Topics."

Mr. H. J. Clarke, B.A., Belleville.—"I may have opportunity to use some of these Topics to advantage in my intercourse with the schools of Hastings County."

Mr. W. R. Liddy, Orangeville.—"I will speak to the teachers, pupils and others as I travel through the County."

Mr. Henry Conn, B.A., Sarnia.—"I am in entire sympathy with the purposes of the Bureau and would be pleased to lend you all possible assistance."

Mr. J. H. Smith, M.A., Chatham.—"I can use your Topics on many occasions."

Mr. F. W. Stanley, Brantford.—"We shall be glad to co-operate with you in your work."

Mr. R. Boyes, Campbellford.—"The teachers in this inspectorate are all anxious to help in any way to win the War. I wish you every success in your work."

Mr. J. E. Minns, B.A., Tweed.—"Please send your literature to the following teachers in Centre Hastings. It is a work in which we are all interested."

Mr. J. Russell Stuart, Kingston.—"I shall be be pleased to do anything I can in support of the Bureau aims in the public schools of Kingston."

Y.M.C.A. CO-OPERATION.

The Secretary of the Kenora Railroad Y.M.C.A. writes that he presents the Bureau topics to the small groups of men as opportunity offers. Capt. White, of the Overseas Y.M.C.A. Staff, writes from London, Eng., that he will pass on the Bureau information to the boys in the huts.

The Y.M.C.A. Military Service Secretary at Brockville, writes: " Where opportunity affords we shall be pleased to co-operate with and assist the Bureau in every way possible."

The Montreal Y.M.C.A. (North Branch) secretary writes: " We will be pleased to do all we can."

BRIEF BUREAU PARAGRAPHS.

The Manitoba and Ontario Educational Easter Conventions, attended by thousands of teachers, were addressed by Bureau speakers.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, writes: " The idea of the Bureau and its execution are splendid."

R. H. Clemens, District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Arthur, Ontario, writes: " I will be glad to co-operate with you whenever I can."

A distinguished Canadian writes: " The work of the Bureau is well done and I am sure is timely and necessary."

Several meetings were held in Bruce townships. As a result, several farmers said they would make an extra effort to cultivate more land. A local representative there has also interested Municipal Councils, Women's Institutes, etc., in Bureau meetings.

Mr. F. Sparling, Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg (local representative of the Publicity Committee of Canada Food Board), writes: " I am willing and anxious to assist your Bureau in any way I can."

Mr. Theodore G. Morgan, of Morgans, Limited, Montreal, of the same Committee, writes: " I shall be glad to co-operate with the Bureau in any way I can."

Mr. Thos. Howell, the secretary of the Christian Men's Federation of Canada, writes: " Your Lecture Bureau is a splendid idea. I have had the opportunity of listening to some of your speakers in different parts of the country, and I think the work commends itself to the people generally. I shall be glad to be of any service I can in this connection."

Many Canadians resident in the United States are interested in the Bureau. Mr. Clarence M. Warner, formerly of Napanee, writes from Boston: " I am much pleased to receive the Bureau leaflets and will use them in connection with the Liberty Loan work here and then turn them over to the Canadian Collection at Harvard.'

THE VERDICT OF THEATRE MANAGERS.

Our warmest thanks are due the managers of moving picture houses and theatres for their continued co-operation. The exception is most rare. Many managers volunteer the opinion that the talks are a decided attraction on their programmes. The manager of one of the largest houses in Canada, writes: "Your speaker was very able. He held the attention of the audience of 1,600 and made his subject most interesting." Another writes: "the five-minute man is a fine speaker. The audience seemed to enjoy the subject." "Why did you leave my house out last week" phoned another manager, "Send along a man every night in the week," remarked still another.

From the Grand Opera House, St. Catharines: "I have personally always been enthusiastic about "The Five Minute Men" and they can always have a place on our programme at any time. Our audiences have always given them absolute attention and an enthusiastic reception; for my part, a speaker every night in the week would be welcome."—G. B. Odlum, Manager.

From the Grand Opera House, Brantford: "The majority of the talks given here have been received most cordially. In order to keep up the highest point of enthusiasm and value in this work I would advise care in not sending out men unless equipped with a strong appeal well prepared, as the average audience will be pleased to receive and welcome as a part of programme these talks when not overdone, but if men are to be sent on regular intervals just to have a man on the job I am afraid that the audience would soon lose interest and the talks value. Once a week, or if necessary less often to keep up snappy, interesting talks that strike the mark, I think will always be well received.—Ernest Moule, Manager.

United Premier Theatre, Sturgeon Falls: "I will be pleased to agree to your request."

Grand Theatre, Cobalt: "I am willing to co-operate in every possible way."

Wingham Theatre: "I would be pleased to allow you to have short addresses in my theatres here and in Goderich."

Dunville, Que.: "Consider me as a hearty ally to this cause in its every phase."

Victoria Theatre, Niagara Falls: "This theatre is at your disposal at any time you wish to use it for war purposes."

Majestic Theatre, Stratford: "I shall be only too pleased to co-operate with you in any manner possible."

As an evidence that the moving picture theatres provide a great speaking constituency for our Five-minute men, it is estimated that the 75 theatres in Toronto are attended weekly by over 300,000, or a million and a quarter every month.

A ROTARIAN'S MESSAGE.

The President of the Rotary Club of Calgary, writes: "Personally, I am thoroughly in accord with the organization of this Board and what it seeks to accomplish. I think that in this country, particularly in the far West, the people do not keep informed regarding war matters in anything like the degree they should, and I believe the appointment of a number of Five-Minute men would do much to spread publicity throughout the various communities.

"I feel sure our Rotarians in Calgary would be glad to assist along the lines you have mentioned, and I would be glad personally to receive your pamphlets and literature from time to time, and if there is any way in which I can assist you in furthering your organization in this community I would be very glad to do so."

THE RESPONSES OF THE WOMEN.

The following letter was sent to hundreds of Women's Organizations throughout the Dominion:—"Dear Madam:

Your Organization will be interested in the War Lecture Bureau, conducted under the auspices of the Director of Public Information, and we beg to solicit your co-operation.

Volunteer speakers are already giving talks on the suggested topics issued by the Bureau in scores of centres all over Canada, to audiences aggregating hundreds of thousands.

The suggestion has been made that in addition to the speaking, the topics could be read as they appear, by a member so delegated. May we, therefore, suggest that this be done, regularly, in the meetings of your organization.

We would also appreciate detailed reports, suggestions or comments."

The responses are, as might be expected, cordial and appreciative. A lady writes from Portage la Prairie, Man.: "The Bureau work will be helpful in our Women's Work and I will be glad to introduce it whenever I can, and will get in touch with other women. The Manitoba people will put first things first."

Whitby—Miss Powell, speaker for the Ontario Women's Institute: "I will be very pleased to co-operate with your Bureau whenever possible.

Several Chapters of Daughters of the Empire write that they are carrying out the Bureau programme. The same is true of Women's Institutes, W.C.T.U.'s, Missionary Societies, etc. The Women's Patriotic Speaker's League, Toronto, is supplying five-minute speakers.

VERBAL SHRAPNEL.

Mr. R. McCawley, our energetic representative in Glace Bay, favours us with some epigrammatic sentences that are worth passing on.

Dig! Dig! Dig! Dig in your jeans for the Patriotic Fund; dig in your garden to plant; dig dandelions, dig clams, but dig! Dig a grave for unworthy actions and principles; dig a well that will flow with the milk of human kindness.

"Preaching is good, but the soldier boys can't eat it."

"The war is a fight to keep the liberties—a thousand battles have won for us."

"Don't be a neutral. Pontius Pilate was a neutral."

"An ounce of action is worth a ton of talk."

"Knock the Hun out of hunger."

"It is easier to dig a garden in Canada than a trench in Flanders."

"The Scot that fought the Briton, the Irishmen of both sides of the Boyne, the Frenchmen of Waterloo, the Russian of the Crimea, and the Yankee of Bunker Hill, are all lined up for democracy and decency."

"There's a fight going on; are you in it?"

"Sacrifice! Service! Savings!—these three great essentials are necessary to win the war."

MORE LETTERS FROM CLERGYMEN.

The response of the Clergy continues to be most cordial and encouraging, as the following brief extracts will show.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Rev. Charles D. Schofield, Anglican Bishop of Columbia, "I am deeply interested in and desire to receive the Bureau publications. I will count it a privilege to help the movement to stir our people to a more devoted prosecution of this war in any way I am able."

TALMAGE, SASK.—Rev. J. E. Charles.—"I shall be pleased to make use of the Topics."

BRINSTON, ONTARIO.—Rev. J. Holt Murray, "I will give five miniutes at each Sunday service as frequently as possible."

HALF ISLAND COVE, N.S.—Rev. Jos. T. Hutton, " will gladly help in your work."

CALGARY, ALTA.—Rev. J. Austin Huntley, M.A., "I think this is a splendid scheme. Send me all the back numbers."

Rev. J. L. S. Foster, Marysville, Cal.—"As a clergyman of the Canadian church, please send me the Bureau matter as I am often asked war questions about Canada."

Rev. Canon Armstrong, Trenton.—"I constantly use the Topics. The one on the lessons from the Napoleonic wars was specially helpful."

Rev. W. J. Dean, Petite Riviere, N.S.—"If I can do anything in this part toward stimulating any enthusiasm in the war, count on me."

An Eastern clergyman writes: "I am concerned about the indifference shown as to the outcome of the war."

Rev. David Patterson, Hoyt Station, N.B.—"The Topics are just what are needed."

PERTH.—Rev. Thomas Brown, "I have found that your Topics are filling quite a need in the way of both information and inspiration. I have given several of the 5-minute talks."

TORONTO.—Rev. D. G. Ridout, "I would like to see all the Topics as I find them of great practical value."

CAMPBELLFORD.—Rev. C. F. McIntosh, M.A., B.D., "I value the Topics."

SPECIMEN BUREAU NOTES.

The following extracts from Bureau letters are typical of hundreds of others. They afford striking evidence of the keen interest being taken in the Bureau, and the unselfish and patriotic service being rendered through it.

WINNIPEG—Canadian, Kawanis and Rotary Clubs and Board of Trade behind Bureau co-operated for two weeks with Red Cross campaign in theatres and churches. Presented claims of Bureau at Manitoba Teachers' Convention. A strong local Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C.

LISTOWEL—On March 25 a debate was arranged in connection with the food campaign, held in the parish hall of Christ Church, which was very effective. The debate was "Resolved that the edge of the spade is as effective in this war as is the point of the bayonet". There were three speakers on each side and some very strong points were brought out. The affirmative won.—B. L. M. Bamford.

KINGSTON—Moving along nicely. People very receptive and interested. Every week we have speakers in Movies. Had a clergyman in Opera House last night. He did finely—J. E. Elliott.

SAULT STE. MARIE—"We have a permanent force of 20 speakers."—A. L. Green.

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—Rev. A. O. Huguet, local representative, gives frequent talks in schools, churches and halls in his scattered rural district. "I find that it is just such localities that most need the work of the Bureau", he writes.

BRANTFORD—W. G. Raymond writes—"Our speakers addressed 6,250 between April 20 and 30. The talks were generally well received and appreciated".

RICHMOND HILL—"Enthusiastic approval, at Red Cross Meeting in Masonic Hall, of work done and pleasure at knowing it has been so helpful to our troops at the front"—Henry Moyle, local representative."

ONONDAGA, Brant County—W. G. Raymond, one of the Brantford five-minute men, spoke to 150 in the township hall on the Anniversary of Ypres. "Very appreciative audience" is the report.

NIAGARA FALLS—A Bureau speaker addressed 350 in the Collegiate Institute.—Mr. E. L. Griffith.

MIDLAND—The local representative, Rev. John Coburn, arranged to have a war news bulletin sent to each minister at 6 o'clock each Sunday evening, giving the latest news from the front. These are read to the congregations, and brief comments made by the ministers.

ST. CATHARINES—The chairman of the local committee, His Honour Judge Campbell, called up on the phone a representative man in each township, and an appeal was made by each of these men in his locality along greater production lines.—Per Fred J. Lowe.

MANITOULIN ISLAND—A. J. Wagg—"I find the literature very interesting and inspiring. I spoke at two rural gatherings last week.

CHATHAM, N.B.—Committee of the Board of Trade has been formed to carry on the Bureau programme.

PEACE RIVER, ALTA.—Geo. E. McLeod, Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce—"You have the writer's assurance of his hearty co-operation".

MONCTON, N.B.—The local Bureau committee is: R. M. Rive, Chairman; Thos. Williams, Secretary; and F. A. McCully, J. S. Boyd, J. T. Hawke, C. E. Jubien and Mrs. W. C. Paver.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—The local "War Cabinet" has been organized with Mr. J. S. Bryson as chairman. "I imagine it will prove itself to be the most influential organization in the city" writes Rev. F. W. Kerr. We are beginning at once the 5-minute talks in the moving theatres.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Bureau Committee is composed of sub-committees of the clergy, the Canadian and Rotary Clubs, the Bench, women, labour, etc. A member wires: "The work is off to a good start."

CHATHAM, ONT.—"Our speakers have addressed a number of meetings in clubs, churches, lodges, theatres, concerts, etc., we have a list of thirty speakers."—Arthur J. Dunn.

ALMONTE, ONT.—J. A. Thompson, "I am willing to render any service in my power".

GANANOQUE, ONT.—Encloses six report cards for the current week.—Per. F. W. Bell.

PEMBROKE, ONT.—Mayor Beatty is interesting himself in the Bureau work.

PRESTON, ONT.—"All our committee are workers, we have written all the Lodges and have arranged to address various church and women's organizations."—C. Dolph.

STAYNER—Women's Patriotic Society being addressed weekly.

SUDBURY—Mayor Morrison, "I have been successful in getting a committee together and have already arranged for a number of speakers".

ONTARIO SUMMER SCHOOL FOR RURAL LEADERSHIP—In July, an hour of time is offered a Bureau speaker.

LINDSAY, ONT.—Has thirty names as prospective speakers. They are very well received and listened to with great interest. The Theatre Managers are quite willing to help.—W. R. Allely.

BARRIE, ONT.—Mayor Sproatt, "Although I am very busy with municipal affairs, I deem this work to be of sufficient importance to undertake the work".

FRANKFORD, ONT.—E. R. Youngs, "I will do my best to line some people up who are capable and willing to make the five-minute speeches. If I can help you in any other way as well, do not fail to command me."

LIONS HEAD, ONT.—"Dr. Roy Hacking reports series of meetings held in surrounding townships, in co-operation with municipal townships. The farmers present expressed their warm appreciation of them, especially the war information given. The Women's Institute hold a "war information meeting".

NEW LISKEARD—Capt. Tom Magladery, M.L.A., writes: "These speeches are creating a very British atmosphere. The different audiences give the speakers a splendid hearing".

NAPANEE—"The two local theatres were covered every night for two weeks on food production and conservation."—J. F. Ruttan, K.C.

PRESS COMMENDATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

The help of the Canadian Press is greatly appreciated. Appended are a few sample extracts.

EDITOR WOMEN'S CENTURY, Toronto.—"I will certainly use some of the matter contained in the leaflets."

TORONTO GLOBE.—"The People need to be constantly reminded of the call for renewed energy in the prosecution of the war to the end."

TORONTO DAILY NEWS.—"Five-Minute Men are to constitute a fighting force against war weariness throughout Canada."

TORONTO DAILY STAR.—"Canada is embarking on a coast-to-coast campaign to keep the Dominion keyed up to the big job of winning the war."

BELLEVILLE INTELLIGENCER.—"The citizens of Belleville will soon hear frequent five-minute talks on war and Government topics."

BELLEVILLE ONTARIO.—"Hundreds of local representatives and Committees have been chosen for this patriotic service."

BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR.—"A branch of the War Lecture Bureau has been organized in the city."

KITCHENER TELEGRAPH.—"The Bureau should do much toward sustaining the morale of the people during the war."

CALGARY HERALD.—"The organization was started off in rousing style. "

ST. THOMAS JOURNAL.—" It was decided to carry on the work of the Bureau immediately."

ST. THOMAS TIMES.—"St. Thomas' participation in the war propaganda will be no small order if the plans of the local organization are carried to completion."

LONDON FREE PRESS.—"Its campaign is nation-wide."

PETERBORO EXAMINER.—"A strong local committee was formed."

LISTOWEL STANDARD.—"The addresses of the Five-Minute Men are worthy of special mention."

ST. JOHN, N.B., TELEGRAPH.—"Large audiences greeted these spicy, stimulating talks with applause."

KINGSTON WHIG.—"The theatre was crowded, and the Bureau speaker was enthusiastically received."

THE STANDARD.—"An attentive hearing was given each speaker."

WINNIPEG.—Western Municipal News.—"The formation of a War Lecture Bureau is an excellent idea."

AMHERST, N.S. NEWS.—"The Bureau will commence its activities at once and should meet with every possible success."

War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SPECIAL SUGGESTED TOPIC.

OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN

JUNE, 1918

SPECIAL REGISTRATION NUMBER.

On Saturday, June 22nd, 1918, every person in Canada, man or woman, of 16 years of age or over will be required by law to answer a set of important questions for the information of the Government.

This is National Registration. What does it mean?

It means a national inventory of our man power and woman power—a Dominion-wide stocktaking. No unit of human energy must be missed.

We already know the output of our factories and farms. We know the possibilities of our mines and forests, but we have never found out what capacity for national service is represented by our men and women and our boys and girls. This National Registration will tell us.

If you help in registration you are helping in a work of real national importance.

National Registration will strengthen our first line of defence. There are hundreds of men who have been called to the colours and are still evading their duty. After registration day these can be discovered and put where they can best serve their country.

While the army has the first claim on us, we must continue still to produce food to our utmost capacity. The farms need labour. They need experienced help. Registration will show us how many men there are who have left the farms for the towns and cities, who should be induced to leave less important work and return for a time at least to their old occupation. Registration will help the farmer.

There are thousands of women throughout the country who are only waiting to follow the example of their sisters in England and France to act as temporary substitutes of the men who have been called from office and factory to sterner duty overseas. On the registration card these women will be asked to tell in what capacity they can be of greatest service to their country.

Persons of all ages—16 years and over—are required to register. There are no exceptions. Sick and aged persons if they cannot go to the registration booths can apply to be registered in their homes.

You will ask why aged people and cripples, who can be of no service to the State, should be asked to answer these various questions. The principal reason is this; the purpose of national registration is not only to find out those who have a duty to the State but also the number of persons to whom the State itself owes an obligation. Even if persons are permanently incapacitated they must be fed. Perhaps, as months go on, we may have to follow the example of other countries in controlling the distribution of food. For this purpose we must have a record of every Canadian citizen. The number of those *under* 16 years is part of the information given on the card. Every *person above* 16 must sign a card of his or her own. Thus we shall have after Registration Day the necessary facts about every human being in this country.

How is National Registration to be accomplished?

Registration means that five millions of people will each have to answer more than a score of questions in a single day.

It means that 25,000 places of registration will have to be found. It means that an army of 150,000 registrars, five times the size of the 1st Canadian Contingent, will be required on this day. As many of these as possible should be volunteers.

National Registration is a tremendous task no matter how long the time is given to it—in New York a registration like ours took two weeks—but in Canada it is going to be done in 15 hours. It is perhaps the biggest single job that Canada has ever undertaken.

Registration is compulsory—It is enforced by law.

It is an easy law to obey. You can register at the booth most convenient to you. Once you have registered you will get a certificate which shows that you have complied with the regulations.

But those who do not take the law seriously, who fail to register will find themselves subject to grave inconveniences, as for example:

After the 22nd June no one can lawfully draw wages or salary who has not a registration certificate in his possession.

No one who has not registered can lawfully employ labour.

A person who cannot produce a registration certificate is liable to be refused a meal or a room in a restaurant or hotel, or prevented from travelling on a railway or steamboat.

The right thing and the wise thing is to register.

How can you help in national registration?

First, everyone *must* help by registering himself or herself.

Secondly, for those who *can*, there is something further to be done. The registration booths will be open from seven in the morning until ten at night—15 hours. The answer to every question must be written down by the deputy registrar, while the person registering will only sign his or her name. This means a great deal of work for the deputy registrars. No Deputy can handle more than 100 persons in one day, and as many volunteer deputy registrars are required as can be found. If you are available on the 22nd June for this national work, either for the whole day or for a part of the day give your name at once to the registrar of your district, whose name and address are published in the daily press.

National Registration is a test of *national unity*. Canadians by registering will show themselves united in a single purpose.

National Registration is a test of *national efficiency*. National efficiency is based on a spirit of 'get together.' On June 22nd we are asked to get together—five millions of us—in a great co-operative undertaking to make our country more effective in the war.

National Registration is a test of the national *will to serve*. Every Canadian on Registration Day will have a chance of saying how he can best serve the State—in the greatest cause the world has ever known.

In National Registration, Canada is up against a tremendous task. If the task is great, the object is greater. We cannot afford to fail.

Procedure of Registration

EVERY person required to register has the privilege of registering at any of the public places provided for that purpose. The location of all such places will be specified in proclamations posted conspicuously.

In Cities and Towns, many of these places will be open for registration purposes prior to Registration day. Where such arrangements are made, the local papers will supply full information.

Large industrial and business concerns are being asked to provide facilities for registering their employees. Where they do so business will not be interfered with, and employees will suffer no loss of time.

The procedure of registration is simple. The questions upon the registration card can be answered very easily, but they must be answered truthfully and fully.

The cards shown in the illustration are facsimiles of the actual registration cards for males and females.

Study the questions carefully so that you will be able to answer them promptly when registering. If you have any special qualification, or feel that your services would be more beneficial to the country in some other line of work, say so.

While all are compelled to register on Registration Day, it is not intended by the Government to force the sick, feeble and aged to turn out. If such persons will notify the Registrar prior to June 22nd of their inability to attend at a place of registration, an effort will be made to register them at home, provided the request is reasonable and justified.

Rememember the Day—June 22nd—Remember the Hours--7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Register early and get your Certificate for your own protection.

A Call for Volunteer Workers

The task undertaken by Canada to register every male and female, British or alien, of 16 years and over, residing in the Dominion, is of stupendous proportions. The machinery that has been created is most comprehensive in its scope, and the information procured through this registration will be in such form as to make it possible for Canada to mobilize every available unit of human energy, either in the "First line of defence" or at home in support of her Allies.

Five million people will have to be registered in one day. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty thousand workers will be required, to take this registration.

It will require at least six minutes to register one person. A Deputy working continuously can take only ten registrations per hour, or eighty for an eight hour day. On Registration Day the booths will be open fifteen hours; the Deputies therefore will have to work in two, possibly three shifts.

In order to make registration convenient and easy, 25,000 places of registration will be established throughout Canada, with from one to twelve booths at each place. The location of these booths will be advertised by Proclamation and through the local press.

Canada will be divided into 230 districts, each in charge of a Registrar, who is instructed to surround himself with a competent staff of deputies and assistant deputies in whatever numbers the work may require.

To carry out this vast programme efficiently and completely, intelligent voluntary helpers are essential. Individuals, women's societies, clubs, fraternal societies, church organizations and municiapl organizations are asked to help.

The Board appeals with confidence to the patriotism of every Canadian man and woman and to the pride which every locality must take in doing its own work well, to furnish the necessary number of volunteer deputies and assistants.

Interpreters of all languages will be required. Those qualified should apply to the Registrar of their district at once.

CANADA

DATE OF REGISTRATION

		1918
MONTH	DAY	YEAR

CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD

CARD FOR MALES

SERIES NUMBER

TO BE FILLED IN BY DEPUTY REGISTRAR

1. Name in full (surname last)?.....

Address (permanent)?..... STREET AND NUMBER RURAL DELIVERY OR POST OFFICE TOWN OR CITY PROVINCE

2. Age? Date of Birth? Country of Birth?

3. Race? Speak English (E) or French (F)?

4. British subject? By birth? By Naturalization?
If naturalized, Which year? What place?

5. If not a British subject, to what country do you owe allegiance?

6. Single (S), Married (M), Widower (W), or divorced (D)?

7. How many children under 16 years?

8. Physical disabilities, if any?

9. If registered under Military Service Act, what is your serial number?

10. (a) Present occupation (if any)?.....
(b) What is your regular occupation?.....
(c) What other work can you do well?.....
Length of experience in (a)..... (b)..... (c).....

11. If an employee, state employer's name .....
Address..... Nature of business.....

12. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis, by changing your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified, if the conditions offered be satisfactory? (a) Where you can return home daily? (b) Away from home?

13. (a) Were you brought up on a farm? Until what age? (b) Have you worked on farm? How long?
(c) Are you retired farmer? (d) Can you handle horses? Drive tractors? Use farm machinery?
(e) Are you willing to do farm work? Where? During what periods?

I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true

.....
Signature of Registrant

CANADA

DATE OF REGISTRATION

		1918
MONTH	DAY	YEAR

CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD

CARD FOR FEMALES

SERIES NUMBER

TO BE FILLED IN BY DEPUTY REGISTRAR

1. Name in full (surname last)?..... 2. Age?.....

3. Address (permanent)?..... NUMBER STREET RURAL DELIVERY OR POST OFFICE CITY, TOWN, ETC. PROVINCE

4. Nationality? can you speak English? French?

5. British subject? by birth? naturalization? marriage?

6. Are you single? married? widow? divorced?

7. How many children or wards under 16? Will these children be recorded by another registrant?

8. Do your health and home ties permit you, if required, to give full-time paid work?
(Registrants answering "NO" here, need not answer any of the following questions: if answering "YES" or, if in doubt, should fill up rest of card. All must sign affirmation.)

9. Do your circumstances permit you to live away from home?

10. What is your present main occupation?
(a) If in business as employer, state number of employees.
(b) If an employee, state name, business and address of employer.
(c) If full-time voluntary worker, state name of Society served.

11. State particulars of each, if you have
(a) Trade or profession?
(b) Degree, diploma or certificate?
(c) Special training?

12. State length of experience, if any, in:

	Years	13. Can you	
(a) General farming.	.....	(a) Drive a tractor?	.....
(b) Truck farming. ..	.....	(b) Drive a motor car?	.....
(c) Fruit farming	.....	(c) Drive a horse?	.....
(d) Poultry farming.	.....	(d) Harness a horse?....	.....
(e) Dairy farming....	.....	(e) Do plain cooking?....	.....

14. Indicate here any qualification or practical experience which you possess, not already recorded.

15. Considering your health, training and experience, and the national needs, in what capacity do you think you could serve best?

16. Do your circumstances permit you to give regular full-time service without remuneration?

I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true.

.....
Signature of Registrant.

Canada's Registration

Its Purpose and Application

CANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history. Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them, and to the successful prosecution of the war.

Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labour in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely, so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

The information procured through registration will be used—as an aid to the Military Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain "Canada's First Line of Defence"—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing should that become necessary.

Issued by authority of

Canada Registration Board

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War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC No 13 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | JUNE 10, 1918

SUGGESTED TOPIC No 13.

ENCOURAGEMENTS FOR RENEWED SACRIFICE.

At the present time, when we are straining to the uttermost, we may do well to keep in mind that it is probably the most difficult period for us in the war; that if we hold now, as we are doing, and throw all our strength and resources into the struggle, as we are being urged to do, we shall surely win, for the future is to be decided on the Western Front.

Success in the East.

Even the East is not by any means all dark. India is steadfast, Egypt is secure, great successes have been ours in Mesopotamia and in Palestine. Moreover, hitherto the foe has not been able to advance against Salonika, the key of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Signs of Failure in Central Europe.

Most hopeful of all for us is the fact that large sections of Austria, inhabited by the Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs, are rising against the tyranny of the Hapsburgs and the German-Magyar elements which are in control. When the people are in revolt and only restrained by force, the armies, consisting of men who are virtually enslaved, cannot endure as do those whose hearts are in the struggle. The Austria of today is failing within. The frantic lie of Her Emperor, denying the import of the letter of his brother-in-law to the French president, is a proof at once of fear and of partial collapse. Russia has failed us. Roumania has been betrayed and defeated, but there are more troubles in the near East for the Teutons than there are for us.

Westward the Land is Bright.

Dark, however, as the East is, Westward the land is bright. The American Commonwealth is arming and its people like those of Britain, France and Canada, are of the stuff that when once they have put their hand to the plough they will not turn back. Meantime, we must hold the line. This summer is all important. These immediate months are critical. Now is the time for redoubled effort. The strain will probably not continue to be so great for very long. The country will not be stripped bare before new strength is at our side. Our new Allies are already giving great help.

Encouragement from Distinguished Visitors.

Three distinguished visitors to Canada have recently cheered us—The Earl of Reading, British Ambassador; Hon. William C. Redfield, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, and Hon. Elihu Root. The Earl of Reading, who knows both Britain and the United States, spoke in glowing terms of the aid that even now our American friends are rendering. They, with us, will decide this matter on the Western front, and on the Western ocean.

Slowly but surely the submarine menace is being lessened by joint action. Even more quickly the shipping tonnage of the Allies is increasing. The Hon. Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce for the United States, said that in the United States there are five groups of steel industries, each one of which is larger than the Krupp works at Essen. Over 500,000 men are now in France and millions are now under training. Mr. Root, speaking for his own people, assured us that though they had come to realize their duty slowly, now they have a passionate conviction and that they will fight to the end for the invincible cause of undying liberty and righteousness.

An Undivided People.

Not the least sign of the purpose they have and of the undivided strength they will bring to us is in the fine unity that pervades the people. That spirit is manifested in what President Wilson has done. He asked Mr. Root, a Republican and a critic of his actions, to head a mission to Russia, and he has induced Mr. Hughes, his defeated opponent at the last elections, to investigate the causes of delay in carrying out certain war-work.

Realize the Duties of a Free People.

It remains for us to show a like unity of spirit, to rise to the privilege of free people by willingly taking on ourselves any necessary burden for the purpose of winning the war and preserving our freedom, and to give our sons, our effort, our money, our thought—everything at the moment, for

"Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
* * * *
For while the tired waves vainly breaking
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back through creeks and inlets making
Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

The mighty tide is moving under the force of the irresistible Power that makes for righteousness.

Victory comes nearer each day.

THE EARL OF READING.

[Extracts from address given in Toronto, May 17, 1918.]

Why was it now that they were ready to continue to the end? It was because they saw plainly that this was not a struggle between one nation and another, between a dynasty and a democracy, but a struggle between two systems of governments. There is no room for the two systems to exist in the civilized world. There is no room for one of these systems to exist wherever the world is civilized."

Never has the struggle between good and bad been so illustrated in life as in the titanic struggle now raging. As it was, so we had to meet it. The question now is, "Do we continue to the end, till we have the peace that we think is just or right, or will we take a peace dictated by Germany?"

They would continue until they attained that liberty which alone made life worth the living. The allies were standing for the true against the false, for the rights of little nations; they were standing against false ideals which maintained that nothing was worth having that was not obtained by might.

"To them we will say, as in the beginning, 'You may win battles, you may drive back our lines, some of us may even lose our lives—in the end the victory is as certain as the day follows night.' "

The allies would allow nothing to deflect them from their course; they would pursue the road that they had mapped out for themselves, until the end. The end was far away, but it was there. There would be crises to surmount, but there would never be a last crisis until the end, when liberty would be secure for all the world, when the world could at last sleep in peace, without the dream of Teuton aggression to haunt it.

HON. WM. C. REDFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Extracts from speech of Hon. Wm. C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, given at Ottawa, May 20, 1918.

" Think of our boys over there bearing the burden in the heat of the day. What are they? What do they represent? They represent all the simple things of life which are challenged now. Your boys and ours are fighting for home, for the honour of womanhood, for the protection of childhood; they are fighting for a civilization of a thousand years now questioned and attacked by the brutal Hun.

" There came little by little into the minds of the American people the realization that this was a case such as the world had never seen before, or which the teachings of the past seemed wholly unfitted. They had to readjust all the ideals they had. What force was big enough to accomplish this? The whole struggle on our part had been a gradual comprehension, then apprehension and then the seizing of a moral ideal. There came into our hearts thoughts of unbelievable evil, calling on us to forget the past, to sacrifice the present until this thing was done away with for ever.

" You cannot hold the United States back from a war against evil and wrong. It goes into the score of all our fathers have taught us. It is a British and American tradition that as the knights of the round table went forth, so must we do our share in a common struggle for righteousness.

" We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against the powers—the rulers of wickedness and spiritual evil in high places. Our flags are the entwined flags of the Almighty bearing His Truth, our sons the messengers of the Almighty, bearing his message of righteousness. Our boys are going forth in a spirit that we can say of those who die: ' Thou diest the blessed martyr.' We will give all we can if need be, for it will not be worth while here to stay if this evil thing is not crushed."

A CONFLICT OF RACIAL IDEALS.

Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, thus concisely explains the origin of the war:

" From the very day it broke out the war has been a struggle between two tendencies: one, the spirit of conquest and autocracy; the other, the spirit of liberty and justice. It could not be otherwise. Such conflicts have taken place since the downfall of Rome.

If civilization and progress are not to become vain and meaningless, this war must be brought to a definite victory. Without such a victory the world in its evolution will be turned backward for centuries to come.

As it is a struggle between principles, it is also a struggle between races that personify these

principles, and these races have been in opposition for twenty centuries. . . .

" Strabo tells us the Germans fight for booty, the Gallic Celts for honour. Since that contrast was drawn between the two principal races of Europe there has been no change in them.

" Now consider the history of Europe for the last twenty centuries. It is plain to be seen that in all this time these two races have remained clearly distinct. The Teutons have spent their time and energy in struggling for the political and material subjugation of other peoples as well as their own. Their arms have always been the same—sword and fire. Militarism has been throughout their principal industry."

BEWARE OF GERMAN LIES.

German lies are in continual circulation throughout Canada. Scarcely a day passes without some new tale. Generally it is a story of malfeasance on the part of a prominent civilian or military officer. It may be a whisper that some Cabinet Minister is hoarding sugar, or that some well-known loyalist has an unsavoury past, a doubtful present, and the promise of a brimstone future.

Where do these rumors rise? Anyone knows that. They come from the German agents living in every considerable community of Canada. Some may be on salary. Others may be volunteer supporters of the enemy. How do the stories become current? By the carelessness of loyal people, by their habit of yielding to the gossip-impulse.

Men and women who do not bridle their tongues are not desirable citizens in time of war. The gossip-lovers must know that the weird tales they hear are not true. But they find a dark pleasure and satisfaction in compelling the eyebrows of their associates to shoot up and form the arch of astonishment. Thus the stories travel, and weak-minded persons are disturbed. The man who hears a palpable lie will be wise to demand proof of the whisperer.—Toronto Daily News.

GERMANY AND "THE NEXT WAR."

Some months ago a cable despatch announced the publication in Germany of a book on the war by Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Lieutenant-General and Deputy Chief of the German Imperial Staff. "Deductions from the World War," as the volume was entitled, was written for German consumption and its export was prohibited. A few copies found their way across the frontier. and the translation is now made available, a few suggestive extracts are here given.

"Only under the absolute command of a war lord can an army achieve a really vigorous development. It cannot be emphasized too often what an immense debt the Prussian army—and therewith all Germany—owes to the Prussian Kings.

"Nobody can undertake to guarantee a long period of peace . . . a lasting peace is guaranteed only by strong armaments.

"War has its basis in human nature, and as long as human nature remains unaltered, war will continue to exist, as it has existed already for thousands of years. The often quoted saying of Moltke that wars are inhuman, but eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream, will continue to be true.

"We miscontrue reality, if we imagine that it is possible to rid the world of war by means of mutual agreements. Such agreements will, in the future, as in the past, be concluded from time to time between States. The further development of international courts of arbitration, and the elimination of many causes of dispute by their agency, lie within the realm of possibility, but any such agreements will after all only be treaties which will not on every occasion be capable of holding in check the forces seething within the States. Therefore the idea of a universal league for the preservation of peace remains a Utopia, and would be felt as an intolerable tutelage by any great and proud-spirited nation.

"In any event, as regards us Germans, the World War should disencumber us once and for all of any vague cosmopolitan sentimentality. If our enemies, both our secret and our avowed enemies, make professions of this nature, that is for us sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them.

"In the future, as in the past, the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its belaurelled young fleet."

This frank revelation of the Prussian mentality emphasizes the absolute necessity of an Allied victory of the most overwhelming character.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

The British have reached the strategic position in which their enemies have ever found them the most dangerous.

"With our backs to the wall," says Haig.

"With our backs to the wall," said Wellington at Torres Vedras. Over against the famous 'wall' of Torres Vedras.

"With our backs to the wall," said Drake, Hawkins and "My Lord Howard" when the Spanish Armada came riding into sight and interrupted—or, rather, failed to interrupt—a famous game of bowls.

The Haig message has not only stiffened the wearied ranks of his hard-beset army, but it has sounded like a trumpet-call across the allied world to hearten the watching millions who know so well what they each personally have at stake in this terrific struggle. The British armies stand as *the buckler of democratic liberty.* We all know

only too surely in what a tragic position the defenders of democracy would be if the Anglo-French armies found themselves unable to dam back this renewed Teuton tide.

It will not be unfitting, however, for our people to stand with metaphorically bared heads while this tragic, this devastating conflict rages. It is our lives which are being defended. Our liberties are at stake. Our democracy will be in deadly danger if the lines of khaki and "disappearing blue" are broken. They are admittedly waiting for our soldiers to deliver the winning blow. But as they hold—as many, sorrowfully many, of them fall—we can bow gravely with the sincere and heartfelt grief we so keenly feel and then look up with the pride, the confidence, the comradeship, their splendid courage calls up in all our hearts.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A MESSAGE FOR FIVE-MINUTE MEN.

Contributed specially by Grenville Kleiser, New York (former Canadian), author of several books on public speaking and kindred subjects.

As the name implies, you are expected as a Five-Minute Man to make a speech in five minutes. In order to do this effectively you should carefully observe several important things.

Speaking at a moderate rate, you can express about six hundred words in five minutes. If you use more words, you must either speak rapidly to crowd them into the required space of time, in which case you will probably impair the effectiveness of your speech, or speaking at a moderate rate you must necessarily exceed your time limit of five minutes and thus break faith with your audience.

It is highly important, therefore, that you cultivate your time-sense, so that you will know instinctively when you have consumed five minutes. A good plan is to write out and practise aloud a series of five minute speeches, until a sense of their length is deeply impressed on your mind.

You will find one of the best exercises for developing your public speaking powers is to stand for a few minutes every day and read aloud from a book of speeches or standard literature. Do not read in the usual mechanical style, but speak the words as if they emanated from your own mind. At the same time imagine yourself addressing a large audience.

This simple practice of *fitting words to the lips* will yield most the gratifying results. It will rapidly increase your vocabulary and fluency of speech, and develop your self-confidence and personality.

Bear in mind that the cardinal qualities for making an effective public speech are *simplicity, directness,* and *sincerity.* Do not declaim, nor attempt to make a great speech. As a plain man-to-man speaker with a real message, you may succeed well, but as a so-called "orator" you may ignobly fail.

The purpose of your speaking is twofold: first, to convince your hearers of the truth of what you say; second, to persuade them to act as you desire. Therefore it is imperative that you have a clear-cut message in your own mind, and know how to convey it to others by means of appropriate language and feeling.

Be sure that you know precisely the message you wish to convey to others. Practise your speech over and over again until the thoughts, but not necessarily the words, are deeply engraved on your mind. This will give you the first essential of knowing what to say.

Next study the most effective means of expressing your message. Speak it aloud and note its effect on your own ear. Be your own severe critic. Ask yourself if you would be convinced and persuaded by it if so delivered by some one else. Let your profound belief in what you say express itself in genuine feeling and earnestness. This will give you the second essential of knowing how to say it.

It will be of practical value to you in your public speaking to realize the important duty which devolves upon you, that you are speaking in behalf of a great and worthy cause, and are inspired solely by a desire to render unselfish service to your fellow men.

WHAT FIVE-MINUTE MEN REPORT.

The reports of Bureau speakers indicate the reception accorded them by audiences. A few sample expressions are: "Well received by audience and management"; "audience very attentive"; "appreciative"; "sympathetic"; "audience interested and attentive"; "favourable"; "enthusiastic for greater production"; "very attentive and evidently sympathetic"; "receptive"; "audience wanted more"; "enthusiastic to an unusual degree"; "expressed approval"; "audience most sympathetic"; "splendid reception"; "from inquiries afterward, had good effect"; "reasonably good attention"; "sympathetic applause at end"; "attentive but not demonstrative"; "full house, well received"; "address much appreciated"; "close attention"; "good applause"; "audience applauded"; "enthusiastic"; "audience seemed pleased and surprised"; "management pleased"; "audience applauded points"; "proprietor pleased"; "manager said: 'I enjoyed it'"; "Come as often as you can," said the manager; "proprietor very cordial"; "manager most courteous"; "invited to come back"; "good hearing."

These extracts disprove the opinion sometimes expressed that audiences are averse to hearing live national and war themes presented in a forcible, attractive way. The reverse is overwhelmingly the case.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The Bureau recently sent letters to the public school inspectors of Ontario asking their co-operation. The response has been most gratifying.

Mr. J. H. Smith, M.A., Chatham, writes; "I can use the Topics on many occasions. Any help I can render will be gladly given."

Mr. Thos. Jamieson, M.A., Ottawa, suggests a method by which teachers, pupils and parents might be reached through meetings in Township centres.

Mr. H. H. Burgess, Owen Sound.—"Please mail me copies of the Topics. This County (Gray) has four Victoria Crosses to its credit."

Mr. A. Odell, Cobourg.—"I would like every school in my inspectorate to be supplied with the Topics."

Mr. H. J. Clarke, B.A., Belleville.—"I may have opportunity to use some of these Topics to advantage in my intercourse with the schools of Hastings County."

Mr. W. R. Liddy, Orangeville.—"I will speak to the teachers, pupils and others as I travel through the County."

Mr. Henry Conn, B.A., Sarnia.—"I am in entire sympathy with the purposes of the Bureau and would be pleased to lend you all possible assistance."

Mr. J. H. Smith, M.A., Chatham.—"I can use your Topics on many occasions."

Mr. F. W. Stanley, Brantford.—"We shall be glad to co-operate with you in your work."

Mr. R. Boyes, Campbellford.—"The teachers in this inspectorate are all anxious to help in any way to win the War. I wish you every success in your work."

Mr. J. E. Minns, B.A., Tweed.—"Please send your literature to the following teachers in Centre Hastings. It is a work in which we are all interested."

Mr. J. Russell Stuart, Kingston.—"I shall be be pleased to do anything I can in support of the Bureau aims in the public schools of Kingston."

Y.M.C.A. CO-OPERATION.

The Secretary of the Kenora Railroad Y.M.C.A. writes that he presents the Bureau topics to the small groups of men as opportunity offers. Capt. White, of the Overseas Y.M.C.A. Staff, writes from London, Eng., that he will pass on the Bureau information to the boys in the huts.

The Y.M.C.A. Military Service Secretary at Brockville, writes: "Where opportunity affords we shall be pleased to co-operate with and assist the Bureau in every way possible."

The Montreal Y.M.C.A. (North Branch) secretary writes: "We will be pleased to do all we can."

BRIEF BUREAU PARAGRAPHS.

The Manitoba and Ontario Educational Easter Conventions, attended by thousands of teachers, were addressed by Bureau speakers.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, writes: "The idea of the Bureau and its execution are splendid."

R. H. Clemens, District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Arthur, Ontario, writes: "I will be glad to co-operate with you whenever I can."

A distinguished Canadian writes: "The work of the Bureau is well done and I am sure is timely and necessary."

Several meetings were held in Bruce townships. As a result, several farmers said they would make an extra effort to cultivate more land. A local representative there has also interested Municipal Councils, Women's Institutes, etc., in Bureau meetings.

Mr. F. Sparling, Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg (local representative of the Publicity Committee of Canada Food Board), writes: "I am willing and anxious to assist your Bureau in any way I can."

Mr. Theodore G. Morgan, of Morgans, Limited, Montreal, of the same Committee, writes: "I shall be glad to co-operate with the Bureau in any way I can."

Mr. Thos. Howell, the secretary of the Christian Men's Federation of Canada, writes: "Your Lecture Bureau is a splendid idea. I have had the opportunity of listening to some of your speakers in different parts of the country, and I think the work commends itself to the people generally. I shall be glad to be of any service I can in this connection."

Many Canadians resident in the United States are interested in the Bureau. Mr. Clarence M. Warner, formerly of Napanee, writes from Boston: "I am much pleased to receive the Bureau leaflets and will use them in connection with the Liberty Loan work here and then turn them over to the Canadian Collection at Harvard.'

THE VERDICT OF THEATRE MANAGERS.

Our warmest thanks are due the managers of moving picture houses and theatres for their continued co-operation. The exception is most rare. Many managers volunteer the opinion that the talks are a decided attraction on their programmes. The manager of one of the largest houses in Canada, writes: "Your speaker was very able. He held the attention of the audience of 1,600 and made his subject most interesting." Another writes: "the five-minute man is a fine speaker. The audience seemed to enjoy the subject." "Why did you leave my house out last week" phoned another manager, "Send along a man every night in the week," remarked still another.

From the Grand Opera House, St. Catharines: "I have personally always been enthusiastic about "The Five Minute Men" and they can always have a place on our programme at any time. Our audiences have always given them absolute attention and an enthusiastic reception; for my part, a speaker every night in the week would be welcome."—G. B. Odlum, Manager.

From the Grand Opera House, Brantford: "The majority of the talks given here have been received most cordially. In order to keep up the highest point of enthusiasm and value in this work I would advise care in not sending out men unless equipped with a strong appeal well prepared, as the average audience will be pleased to receive and welcome as a part of programme these talks when not overdone, but if men are to be sent on regular intervals just to have a man on the job I am afraid that the audience would soon lose interest and the talks value. Once a week, or if necessary less often to keep up snappy, interesting talks that strike the mark, I think will always be well received.—Ernest Moule, Manager.

United Premier Theatre, Sturgeon Falls: "I will be pleased to agree to your request."

Grand Theatre, Cobalt: "I am willing to co-operate in every possible way."

Wingham Theatre: "I would be pleased to allow you to have short addresses in my theatres here and in Goderich."

Dunville, Que.: "Consider me as a hearty ally to this cause in its every phase."

Victoria Theatre, Niagara Falls: "This theatre is at your disposal at any time you wish to use it for war purposes."

Majestic Theatre, Stratford: "I shall be only too pleased to co-operate with you in any manner possible."

As an evidence that the moving picture theatres provide a great speaking constituency for our Five-minute men, it is estimated that the 75 theatres in Toronto are attended weekly by over 300,000, or a million and a quarter every month.

A ROTARIAN'S MESSAGE.

The President of the Rotary Club of Calgary, writes: "Personally, I am thoroughly in accord with the organization of this Board and what it seeks to accomplish. I think that in this country, particularly in the far West, the people do not keep informed regarding war matters in anything like the degree they should, and I believe the appointment of a number of Five-Minute men would do much to spread publicity throughout the various communities.

"I feel sure our Rotarians in Calgary would be glad to assist along the lines you have mentioned, and I would be glad personally to receive your pamphlets and literature from time to time, and if there is any way in which I can assist you in furthering your organization in this community I would be very glad to do so."

THE RESPONSES OF THE WOMEN.

The following letter was sent to hundreds of Women's Organizations throughout the Dominion:—"Dear Madam:

Your Organization will be interested in the War Lecture Bureau, conducted under the auspices of the Director of Public Information, and we beg to solicit your co-operation.

Volunteer speakers are already giving talks on the suggested topics issued by the Bureau in scores of centres all over Canada, to audiences aggregating hundreds of thousands.

The suggestion has been made that in addition to the speaking, the topics could be read as they appear, by a member so delegated. May we, therefore, suggest that this be done, regularly, in the meetings of your organization.

We would also appreciate detailed reports, suggestions or comments."

The responses are, as might be expected, cordial and appreciative. A lady writes from Portage la Prairie, Man.: "The Bureau work will be helpful in our Women's Work and I will be glad to introduce it whenever I can, and will get in touch with other women. The Manitoba people will put first things first."

Whitby—Miss Powell, speaker for the Ontario Women's Institute: "I will be very pleased to co-operate with your Bureau whenever possible.

Several Chapters of Daughters of the Empire write that they are carrying out the Bureau programme. The same is true of Women's Institutes, W.C.T.U.'s, Missionary Societies, etc. The Women's Patriotic Speaker's League, Toronto, is supplying five-minute speakers.

VERBAL SHRAPNEL.

Mr. R. McCawley, our energetic representative in Glace Bay, favours us with some epigrammatic sentences that are worth passing on.

Dig! Dig! Dig! Dig in your jeans for the Patriotic Fund; dig in your garden to plant; dig dandelions, dig clams, but dig! Dig a grave for unworthy actions and principles; dig a well that will flow with the milk of human kindness.

"Preaching is good, but the soldier boys can't eat it."

"The war is a fight to keep the liberties—a thousand battles have won for us."

"Don't be a neutral. Pontius Pilate was a neutral."

"An ounce of action is worth a ton of talk."

"Knock the Hun out of hunger."

"It is easier to dig a garden in Canada than a trench in Flanders."

"The Scot that fought the Briton, the Irishmen of both sides of the Boyne, the Frenchmen of Waterloo, the Russian of the Crimea, and the Yankee of Bunker Hill, are all lined up for democracy and decency."

"There's a fight going on; are you in it?"

"Sacrifice! Service! Savings!—these three great essentials are necessary to win the war."

MORE LETTERS FROM CLERGYMEN.

The response of the Clergy continues to be most cordial and encouraging, as the following brief extracts will show.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Rev. Charles D. Schofield, Anglican Bishop of Columbia, "I am deeply interested in and desire to receive the Bureau publications. I will count it a privilege to help the movement to stir our people to a more devoted prosecution of this war in any way I am able."

TALMAGE, SASK.—Rev. J. E. Charles.—"I shall be pleased to make use of the Topics."

BRINSTON, ONTARIO.—Rev. J. Holt Murray, "I will give five miniutes at each Sunday service as frequently as possible."

HALF ISLAND COVE, N.S.—Rev. Jos. T. Hutton, " will gladly help in your work."

CALGARY, ALTA.—Rev. J. Austin Huntley, M.A., "I think this is a splendid scheme. Send me all the back numbers."

Rev. J. L. S. Foster, Marysville, Cal.—"As a clergyman of the Canadian church, please send me the Bureau matter as I am often asked war questions about Canada."

Rev. Canon Armstrong, Trenton.—"I constantly use the Topics. The one on the lessons from the Napoleonic wars was specially helpful."

Rev. W. J. Dean, Petite Riviere, N.S.—"If I can do anything in this part toward stimulating any enthusiasm in the war, count on me."

An Eastern clergyman writes: "I am concerned about the indifference shown as to the outcome of the war."

Rev. David Patterson, Hoyt Station, N.B.—"The Topics are just what are needed."

PERTH.—Rev. Thomas Brown, "I have found that your Topics are filling quite a need in the way of both information and inspiration. I have given several of the 5-minute talks."

TORONTO.—Rev. D. G. Ridout, "I would like to see all the Topics as I find them of great practical value."

CAMPBELLFORD.—Rev. C. F. McIntosh, M.A., B.D., "I value the Topics."

SPECIMEN BUREAU NOTES.

The following extracts from Bureau letters are typical of hundreds of others. They afford striking evidence of the keen interest being taken in the Bureau, and the unselfish and patriotic service being rendered through it.

WINNIPEG—Canadian, Kawanis and Rotary Clubs and Board of Trade behind Bureau co-operated for two weeks with Red Cross campaign in theatres and churches. Presented claims of Bureau at Manitoba Teachers' Convention. A strong local Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C.

LISTOWEL—On March 25 a debate was arranged in connection with the food campaign, held in the parish hall of Christ Church, which was very effective. The debate was "Resolved that the edge of the spade is as effective in this war as is the point of the bayonet". There were three speakers on each side and some very strong points were brought out. The affirmative won.—B. L. M. Bamford.

KINGSTON—Moving along nicely. People very receptive and interested. Every week we have speakers in Movies. Had a clergyman in Opera House last night. He did finely—J. E. Elliott.

SAULT STE. MARIE—"We have a permanent force of 20 speakers."—A. L. Green.

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—Rev. A. O. Huguet, local representative, gives frequent talks in schools, churches and halls in his scattered rural district. "I find that it is just such localities that most need the work of the Bureau", he writes.

BRANTFORD—W. G. Raymond writes—"Our speakers addressed 6,250 between April 20 and 30. The talks were generally well received and appreciated".

RICHMOND HILL—"Enthusiastic approval, at Red Cross Meeting in Masonic Hall, of work done and pleasure at knowing it has been so helpful to our troops at the front"—Henry Moyle, local representative."

ONONDAGA, Brant County—W. G. Raymond, one of the Brantford five-minute men, spoke to 150 in the township hall on the Anniversary of Ypres. "Very appreciative audience" is the report.

NIAGARA FALLS—A Bureau speaker addressed 350 in the Collegiate Institute.—Mr. E. L. Griffith.

MIDLAND—The local representative, Rev. John Coburn, arranged to have a war news bulletin sent to each minister at 6 o'clock each Sunday evening, giving the latest news from the front. These are read to the congregations, and brief comments made by the ministers.

ST. CATHARINES—The chairman of the local committee, His Honour Judge Campbell, called up on the phone a representative man in each township, and an appeal was made by each of these men in his locality along greater production lines.—Per Fred J. Lowe.

MANITOULIN ISLAND—A. J. Wagg—"I find the literature very interesting and inspiring. I spoke at two rural gatherings last week.

CHATHAM, N.B.—Committee of the Board of Trade has been formed to carry on the Bureau programme.

PEACE RIVER, ALTA.—Geo. E. McLeod, Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce—"You have the writer's assurance of his hearty co-operation".

MONCTON, N.B.—The local Bureau committee is: R. M. Rive, Chairman; Thos. Williams, Secretary; and F. A. McCully, J. S. Boyd, J. T. Hawke, C. E. Jubien and Mrs. W. C. Paver.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—The local "War Cabinet" has been organized with Mr. J. S. Bryson as chairman. "I imagine it will prove itself to be the most influential organization in the city" writes Rev. F. W. Kerr. We are beginning at once the 5-minute talks in the moving theatres.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The Bureau Committee is composed of sub-committees of the clergy, the Canadian and Rotary Clubs, the Bench, women, labour, etc. A member wires: "The work is off to a good start."

CHATHAM, ONT.—"Our speakers have addressed a number of meetings in clubs, churches, lodges, theatres, concerts, etc., we have a list of thirty speakers."—Arthur J. Dunn.

ALMONTE, ONT.—J. A. Thompson, "I am willing to render any service in my power".

GANANOQUE, ONT.—Encloses six report cards for the current week.—Per. F. W. Bell.

PEMBROKE, ONT.—Mayor Beatty is interesting himself in the Bureau work.

PRESTON, ONT.—"All our committee are workers, we have written all the Lodges and have arranged to address various church and women's organizations."—C. Dolph.

STAYNER—Women's Patriotic Society being addressed weekly.

SUDBURY—Mayor Morrison, "I have been successful in getting a committee together and have already arranged for a number of speakers".

ONTARIO SUMMER SCHOOL FOR RURAL LEADERSHIP—In July, an hour of time is offered a Bureau speaker.

LINDSAY, ONT.—Has thirty names as prospective speakers. They are very well received and listened to with great interest. The Theatre Managers are quite willing to help.—W. R. Allely.

BARRIE, ONT.—Mayor Sproatt, "Although I am very busy with municipal affairs, I deem this work to be of sufficient importance to undertake the work".

FRANKFORD, ONT.—E. R. Youngs, "I will do my best to line some people up who are capable and willing to make the five-minute speeches. If I can help you in any other way as well, do not fail to command me."

LIONS HEAD, ONT.—"Dr. Roy Hacking reports series of meetings held in surrounding townships, in co-operation with municipal townships. The farmers present expressed their warm appreciation of them, especially the war information given. The Women's Institute hold a "war information meeting".

NEW LISKEARD—Capt. Tom Magladery, M.L.A., writes: "These speeches are creating a very British atmosphere. The different audiences give the speakers a splendid hearing".

NAPANEE—"The two local theatres were covered every night for two weeks on food production and conservation."—J. F. Ruttan, K.C.

PRESS COMMENDATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

The help of the Canadian Press is greatly appreciated. Appended are a few sample extracts.

EDITOR WOMEN'S CENTURY, Toronto.—"I will certainly use some of the matter contained in the leaflets."

TORONTO GLOBE.—"The People need to be constantly reminded of the call for renewed energy in the prosecution of the war to the end."

TORONTO DAILY NEWS.—"Five-Minute Men are to constitute a fighting force against war weariness throughout Canada."

TORONTO DAILY STAR.—"Canada is embarking on a coast-to-coast campaign to keep the Dominion keyed up to the big job of winning the war."

BELLEVILLE INTELLIGENCER.—"The citizens of Belleville will soon hear frequent five-minute talks on war and Government topics."

BELLEVILLE ONTARIO.—"Hundreds of local representatives and Committees have been chosen for this patriotic service."

BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR.—"A branch of the War Lecture Bureau has been organized in the city."

KITCHENER TELEGRAPH.—"The Bureau should do much toward sustaining the morale of the people during the war."

CALGARY HERALD.—"The organization was started off in rousing style. "

ST. THOMAS JOURNAL.—" It was decided to carry on the work of the Bureau immediately."

ST. THOMAS TIMES.—"St. Thomas' participation in the war propaganda will be no small order if the plans of the local organization are carried to completion."

LONDON FREE PRESS.—"Its campaign is nation-wide."

PETERBORO EXAMINER.—"A strong local committee was formed."

LISTOWEL STANDARD.—"The addresses of the Five-Minute Men are worthy of special mention."

ST. JOHN, N.B., TELEGRAPH.—"Large audiences greeted these spicy, stimulating talks with applause."

KINGSTON WHIG.—"The theatre was crowded, and the Bureau speaker was enthusiastically received."

THE STANDARD.—"An attentive hearing was given each speaker."

WINNIPEG.—Western Municipal News.—"The formation of a War Lecture Bureau is an excellent idea."

AMHERST, N.S. NEWS.—"The Bureau will commence its activities at once and should meet with every possible success."

CANADA

Office of
Director of Public Information
Ottawa.

June 25th, 1918.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,
69 St. George Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Robert;

I am sending you herewith dummy-proof of Topic No. 14, which has been specially prepared by Mr. Greenwood of the Food Board. This topic is essentially a food number - at the request of the C.F.B. Would you be good enough to look it over and wire if it may have your approval as it stands. In order to facilitate and expedite matters, we are having the printing bureau people make the necessary corrections - typographically - and set the bulletin up in page form, so that immediately we hear from you the actual running off may be commenced.

Faithfully yours,

W. Sr. A. LeSueur

War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC No. ~~12~~ | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL, SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | ~~MAY 1~~, 1918

SUGGESTED TOPIC No. ~~12.~~ 14

The letter of the Canada Food Board is contained in the orders and regulations issued; the spirit is possessed by the self-denying covenantors comprising the consumers of Canada. We must live both by the letter and the spirit; but of these two the spirit is the greater.

The Canada Food Board is under the Minister of Agriculture and is composed of three members, H. B. Thomson, Chairman, Honourable C. A. Dunning, Director of Production and J. D. McGregor, Director of Farm Labour.

It aims to control the production and the distribution of foodstuffs, using the establishing channels of production and trade, so that Canadians need not want and Great Britain and the Allies may be fed.

It urges greater production in order that Canada's exportable surplus of foodstuffs may be greater. Without food from the United States and Canada the Allies would starve. This menace of starvation in Europe must be warded off, if the allied forces are to be effective, for every European soldier and every civilian fears famine more than he fears the Germans. Napoleon taught him that. It is in his blood.

Beef, pork, and wheat are vital foods in the warring countries. To increase their production Canadians must produce more, conserve what they have by substituting other foods for them and by reducing the quantities consumed. The Canada Food Board by its publicity, propaganda and regulations, which have the force of law, stimulates production working in conjunction with provincial committees, preaches the substitution of fish for beef and pork, corn meal and oatmeal for wheat and insists that every citizen shall be a conscientious food controller.

The embargo and the licensing system are the two weapons that make possible food control in Canada. No food can enter or go out of Canada without a permit. No one can buy or sell foodstuffs without a license. Retail establishments, involving licenses, number 80,000; wholesale establishments, 23,500. 1,500 licenses are issued daily. Permits to exporters and importers number between 1,250 and 1,500 a month. A revenue accrues from the licensing system which goes to the Receiver-General though the Canada Food Board is given credit for it. By the end of 1918, after two years operation, the Canada Food Board will have cost the tax-payers not a single cent. It is self-contained and is self-sustaining.

By July 1 Canada will have shipped 40% more wheat to the Allies than the average of three years before the war. The increased shipments to date are: Pork, 122,000,000 pounds, beef, 74,000,000 pounds, butter, 12,000,000 pounds, cheese, 30,000,000 pounds, wheat, and flour, 85,000,000 bushels, eggs, 15,000,000 dozen. Shipments of pork from the United States and Canada during March, 1918, were twice what they were in March, 1915, and three times what they were in March, 1912. The test of the Canada Food Board is that it gets its foodstuffs shipped overseas. When the last sack of flour of the 1917 crop is shipped, the next boat to leave will carry the first sack of the 1918 crop. Western Canada has increased its grain acreage 2,600,000 acres and made a larger provision for the production of food animals especially hogs. By June 15, 20,000 bushels of corn will be milled daily by Canadian flour mills affording ample substitution for wheat flour.

The Canada Food Board has effected a revolution in the fish-eating habits of Canadians. The consumption of fish has increased 100% in the past twelve months. The retail fish stores have grown from 900 to 1,500 in less than a year. The economic diet of native fish bids fair to be permanent.

Canadian food control cannot rise higher than the voluntary self-sacrificing and self-denying power of the people will permit. Compulsory rationing is foreign to the temper of Canadians and so far has not been found necessary. Every province is now drafting voluntary rationing plans to conform to local conditions.

The paramount task of the Canada Food Board is to feed the Allies. Nothing else matters. Therefore our cause must prevail.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS.

That city men are of little use on the farm is the confirmed belief of farmers, who do not suffer inexperienced helpers gladly. They want men who can do a good day's work without faltering and without the awkward manipulation of farm tools. If the city man can go through the motions of an experienced hired man, even if he can't do the work, he is more appreciated by the farmer than the " green horn ".

The psychology of the farmer is an interesting as the psychology of the city man who would go on a farm to help the farmer. Intimate acquaintance with both rural and urban life enables me to say that the farmer is suspicious of the city man. The city man is a stranger, he has strange ways, he lives in a strange place, he even dresses strangely. He is different in most ways from the man on the farm, but difference does not necessarily signify superiority.

The city man is more affected than the man on the farm, and affectation is a bane. Living close to nature with simple tastes keeps the farmer natural and that is a blessing. Both are pretty good fellows but they need to slough off their suspicions and get to know each other. One is as much to blame as the other for any mental antipathy.

Knowledge of self is the beginning of all real wisdom. Your city man outside of his environment is as narrow as the farmer outside of his. He should get to know himself, and knowledge comes through re-actions set up by contact with conditions and persons outside of one's ordinary routine life. If the man on the farm will take stock of himself he will find that he is slow to adopt innovations. He won't relinquish the ancient landmarks. Line-fence litigation has ever been a fruitful source of income to lawyers.

The farmer is a feudal baron, in the direct line of succession from earliest Anglo-Saxon times; with vastly more benevolence but still essentially baronial. With experienced help he is the finest organizer in Canada. He knows his job and how it should be done, but labor different from what he has been accustomed to upsets his calculations, makes him peevish and leads him to do the work himself if he can rather than experiment with what he calls inefficiency.

But in war times, when every industry is more or less demoralized, even a farmer should try to make the best of the worst help. He should appreciate the opportunity he has of employing inexperienced labour on the farm and performing a great national work in creating new economic factors. Having been a farmer always, he has a natural inclination not to wish to use anyone who is not equally experienced.

He seems to forget that when the war started Canada was absolutely inexperienced and unskilled in the manufacture of munitions, yet Canada has made records for the manufacture of the largest shells down to the most minute mechanical contrivances in connection with fuses and time-charges. This was not done by saying " We can't do it, we can't get the labor ", but it was done by labor organization mostly with the help of men and girls who had never been inside a factory before. They were speedily taught their parts, and the success of the Canadian factories is now known throughout the world.

The result of organization in Great Britain is equally convincing. The following item will show what can be done; if intelligent management is used:—" Great Britain last year increased its cereal production by 850,000 tons and potato production by 5,000,000 tons. The cultivated area was increased by 1,000,000 acres. While 820,645 men were taken from industrial organizations and placed in the army in 1917, the War office replaced them with 804,000 women; increased production of aircraft 250 per cent and guns 30 per cent; and built 1,165,000 tons of shipping. This is a striking proof of the results that can be secured by organization.

Another great example of using what labor is at hand, is in the outstanding episode of the great battle of Picardy when General Sir Hubert Gough's 5th army broke under the overwhelming attack of the German forces and it seemed inevitable that the Huns would smash through and capture the city of Amiens. But General Carey filled the breach. He rounded up cooks, camp followers, railway construction men, Chinese labourers, and anybody he could get—what the 5th Army failed to do he succeeded in doing and held the Huns back for six days and nights with his nondescript troops who had had no training in trench warfare and no organization prior to the time he quickly gathered them together. General Carey did not say, " I cannot use this class of men ", but he got in and made the best of a desperate situation, to the glory of the British Army.

These are times of emergency, and if the Canadian farmer makes up his mind he can utilize to tremendous advantage the men and women of the towns, who are only too willing to go to his assistance. He must not expect them to be experienced and to know as much of the intricacies of farm work as he does, because it has taken him a life time to acquire his information. But having the knowledge of farming, and of the intimate details of his farm work at his command, he should have the ability and the patience to organize this unskilled help, show each of them his special job and how best to do it. A few hours patient teaching in one particular line of work will soon get the " green horn " into line and by patience and consideration, there is no question about it, the farmers of Canada can exhibit an organizing capacity that will not only surprise themselves but will also be of unsurpassed benefit to the British Empire in increasing the harvests.

THE PROVINCIAL VOLUNTARY RATINING PLAN.

Keen rivalry exists among the provincial committees of the Canada Food Board, that are vying with one another in drafting provincial voluntary food regulations for the homes.

Following out the policy which has proved so effective in Great Britain of decentralizing food control, Mr. H. B. Thomson, chairman for the Canada Food Board has delegated to each provincial committee the task of submitting for approval definite and concrete schemes of voluntary food rationing for the homes, that will conform intimately with local conditions. It is obvious that those who, as members of a provincial committee, are daily in touch with the consumers in their province, and know the particular food needs and possibilities, are best fitted to suggest plans of voluntary rationing that will most effectually achieve the object of conserving food and creating surpluses for export overseas, as well as that of providing wholesome and seasonable food for provincial consumption.

It is manifestly difficult for the central Canada Food Board to designate lines of action that will comprehend all local conditions, for each province has its own special conditions which a general order might disturb. Because of the widespread demand on the part of consumers that they be told what they should eat and what they should not eat, and what distinctive foods should be consumed and what left alone, the new policy of endowing provincial committees with more discretionary authority has been instituted. Happily it has been received throughout Canada with every evidence of satisfaction, and each provincial committee is exhibiting a praiseworthy pride in drafting regulations that will measure up to the splendid spirit of self-sacrifice and self-denial of the consumers.

Especially are the women of the different provinces keenly interested in the results of the new policy, because it has been due to their insistence that the new regime has been brought into being. And the food ideals of the women of Canada are those that will dictate the provincial voluntary rationing regulations. The aim appears to be that while the general orders of the Canada Food Board are considered excellent, yet each province desires to put itself under more rigid food discipline in conformity to its particular conditions.

How well the new policy will work out will depend upon the energy and enthusiasm of each provincial committee and the local committees at each point, which may be immeasureably helped by suggestions and constructive criticism from the consumers. It will be interesting to compare the food regulations of the different provinces when the committees shall have completed their work, and there will then be, afforded an opportunity of estimating how one province exceeds another in its determination to make food control an effective engine of war.

It is the duty of the consumers in each province to see that the standard set up is in keeping with the spirit of Canada pledged to fight this war to a finish.

BE YOUR OWN FOOD CONTROLLER.

If you are a

BUSINESS MAN, broaden your vision and use your brains to organize your community to make it self-contained so far as food is concerned.

If your are a

CANADIAN CITIZEN, remember that millions of human beings, mostly women and children, have died of want in Europe. No Canadian food regulation yet has caused you any sacrifice, only a change of habit.

If you are a

CAPITALIST, make your money work not only for you but also for the Allied cause, by stimulating activities and co-ordinating energies that will cause two potatoes to grow where one grew before.

If you are a

CLERGYMAN, let the pulpit lead every national endeavour, for Canada fights a holy war.

If you are only a

CONSUMER, remember the trenches. Save wheat, beef and pork by substituting corn-meal, oat-meal, potatoes, fish and other foods which cannot be sent to the men who are doing Our Fighting.

If you are a

JOURNALIST, keep all your readers informed about the food situation and the responsibilities resting upon Canada. Blue pencil harmful news and correspondence. Welcome constructive criticism.

If you are a

LAWYER, see that the Orders of the Food Board are explained. Impress upon the public that these have the full force of the law and must be observed in the public interest, lest a law unenforced bring all laws into disrepute.

If you are a successful

STOREKEEPER, encourage the use of substitutes for beef, pork and wheat. Get your customers to buy goods that will release other foods for shipment overseas. Do not overstock; do not overcharge: reduce your overhead. You are a partner with the Canada Food Board.

If you are a

TEACHER, teach your pupils the truth about our food problems. Master facts and present a world picture of food. Inspire them to understand that to produce and conserve food is an important part of Canada's contribution towards the winning of this world war.

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

MONO

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

337

Ottawa. June 18th, 1918.

Dear Sir,-

As the War Lecture Bureau, conducted under the authority of the Director of Public Information, is under my Department, I desire to thank you most cordially for the volunteer help you have given, and are giving, to make the Bureau a success.

It is a source of satisfaction that the plan of the Bureau has been so widely and cordially approved as a valuable publicity agency in connection with the War. This has only been made possible by the co-operation of hundreds of representative citizens, in every part of the Dominion, and as one of this large corps of local representatives, committeemen and speakers, I wish to express to you my warm appreciation of your co-operation and to ask for a continuance of this form of patriotic service.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Rowell

Fac Simile of Letter from Hon. N. W. Rowell to District Organizers and Speakers of the War Lecture Bureau

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War Lecture Bureau

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, OTTAWA

SUGGESTED TOPIC NO. 14 | OFFICE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN | JULY 8, 1918

SUGGESTED TOPIC No. 14.

FOOD CONSERVATION.

The letter of the Canada Food Board is contained in the orders and regulations issued; the spirit is possessed by the self-denying covenanters comprising the consumers of Canada. We must live both by the letter and the spirit; but of these two the spirit is the greater.

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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS.

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THE PROVINCIAL VOLUNTARY RATIONING PLAN.

Keen rivalry exists among the provincial committees of the Canada Food Board, that are vying with one another in drafting provincial voluntary food regulations for the homes.

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PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Ottawa. June 18th, 1918.

Dear Sir,-

As the War Lecture Bureau, conducted under the authority of the Director of Public Information, is under my Department, I desire to thank you most cordially for the volunteer help you have given, and are giving, to make the Bureau a success.

It is a source of satisfaction that the plan of the Bureau has been so widely and cordially approved as a valuable publicity agency in connection with the War. This has only been made possible by the co-operation of hundreds of representative citizens, in every part of the Dominion, and as one of this large corps of local representatives, committeemen and speakers, I wish to express to you my warm appreciation of your co-operation and to ask for a continuance of this form of patriotic service.

Yours very truly,

N.W. Rowell

Fac simile of letter from Hon. N. W. Rowell to district organizers and speakers of the War Lecture Bureau.